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The Bombay Chronicle

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ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

VOL. XXI NO. 126 BOMBAY TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

BOMBAY'S LUCK IN IRISH SWEEP

Out Of The Gloaming.

The Andamans climate is wonderful, and the solicitude for "terrorist" prisoners still more wonderful. Mankrishna started hunger-strike on 16th and the jailors wouldn't be denied their opportunity of acting the Good Samaritan, so they gently fed him through the mouth without resistance, the very next day.

* * * *

On the 19th he got pneumonia and throughout the illness he took whatever was prescribed him, though he was a hunger-striker. But he died from "natural causes" on the 26th. He thus died through one day's abstinence of food! And nobody seems to know, at least we are not told, how he developed pneumonia.

* * * *

"If the World Economic Conference does nothing else but get the world back on to gold" writes the "Times of India" profoundly, "its failure in other directions will be of minor importance." At any rate it doesn't affect India. Our gold is gone and going and it won't come back on us.

* * * *

It is such a good thing to export gold,—pace Sir Samuel Hoare, Sir George Schuster and other lesser stars in the firmament of high and deep Finance—that India will have to be excluded from this "come back."

* * * *

But don't be downhearted. England has got our gold but India will enjoy it vicariously!

* * * *

Captain Goering was as gory as usual in his Dusseldorf speech. The occasion was a demonstration against France. He emphasised repeatedly Germany's desire for peace, which can only be reached through war.

* * * *

Defending one's "honour, freedom and peace" by attacking other people's "honour, freedom and peace" is the time honoured method of Prussia. You cannot be sure of your own "honour, freedom and peace" unless others are deprived of theirs. The law of compensation again.

* * * *

Great things are happening at New Delhi. At the Muslim League meeting the President, Mr. Abdul Aziz, was pushed out of his chair and a Khan Sahib installed himself. When the President—new or old we don't know—was asked whether the meeting was constitutional he replied that it was not. He then dissolved the meeting and quietly walked out.

* * * *

Similar stirring scenes are sometimes witnessed in Bombay. Once at a tenant's protest meeting against rent increases L. R. T. and his friends pushed a well-known doctor out of his chair, took him to the door and left him to take care of himself. Then L. R. T. raised himself on the table, harangued the audience like an injured landlord, and gave advice to all—from the large stock he always has on tap—gratis.

* * * *

A correspondent sends us a report of "A Madras Wedding" in which the bridegroom was an "Aerial Palmist". Some combination of palmistry and astrology we suppose.

* * * *

[Rationalists please note that our columns are not open to a controversy on the merits of "aerial palmistry", which may also be some kind of method of manufacturing aerated waters or aerated bread for aught we know.]

* * * *

A correspondent tells us that a Gujarati weekly paper writes that "Tamilians are confronted with unemployment, their chief trades and industries being captured by Marwaris, Multanis and Gujaratis".

Shades of Kumbakonam! Was Matunga built for nothing?

* * * *

And Gujaratis too,—who are struggling to maintain a foothold in their own offices! Surely this is the last straw, to be told they are capturing the occupations of the Iyers and Iyengars, the Srinivasans and Charis!

* * * *

The Madras money-lenders are in high jinks from the way the Money-Lenders Bill is shaping. It generously provides for a modest rate of interest—only 18 per cent. per annum. But great Co-operators think 12 per cent. is enough for them. These Co-operators after all are not so bad as the Pathans and Marwaris!

* * * *

From the report of the Madras Vigilance Association. A worker's diary: "We have called at this place on several occasions, but they refused to allow us inside the house. We took them to be respectable tenants."

* * * *

So these Nosey Parkers know why "respectable tenants" won't allow them inside their houses. We have got the same species in Bombay busy looking after other people's morals, but not so easily deterred.

* * * *

Mistress: "The main thing here is honesty. The last maid stole the silver spoons."

New Maid: "You ain't got nothin' to fear from me, mum. I'm bound over for a year.'

Hoare Retreats Before Malaviya

MAHATMA TAKES JUICE AND HONEY

I Have Planted Life In Frail Figure Lying On Cot, Says Mrs. Sarojini Naidu

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, May 29.

After breaking fast, Gandhiji is comfortably sleeping.

He took orange juice twice and also honey mixed with water.

For another fortnight, Gandhiji will be treated exactly as during the fast.

NO POLITICS IN PARNAKUTI.

Though "Parnakuti" has within its walls three ex-Presidents and one Acting President of the Congress, besides many Congress leaders for the last twentyone days since Gandhiji issued his statement suspending civil disobedience, not a word on politics has been spoken.

LEADERS TO DISCUSS SITUATION.

Now that the fast has been broken, leaders will probably divert their attention towards politics, and the situation created by the Government Communique.

Gandhiji, however, will not be worried with these discussions, as he has been strictly prohibited by doctors not to strain himself in such discussions. He has consented to co-operate fully with the doctors.

A feeling of relief and joy was evident on the faces of every one at Parnakuti. Feasting and merriment was the order of the day, in which all those who kept vigil on Mahatmaji hour after hour, were asked to join. Perhaps the most jubilant of them was Lady Thakersy, who had shouldered the great responsibility of sheltering the "greatest son of India" during his fight against death.

MRS. NAIDU AT PORTICO.

If Lady Thakersy was the most

(Continued on page 7.)

PARNAKUTI CONFERENCE

Congress Leaders Review Politcal Situation, But No Decisions

POONA, May 29.

With the happy termination of Mahatma Gandhi's fast, Congress leaders have begun to think of their future plan of action after the expiry of the six weeks, during which civil disobedience has been officially suspended.

Mr. M. S. Aney, who was to have left by to-night's train did not do so, but attended an important joint conference of prominent Congress leaders this evening at Parnakuti.

The meeting which held behind closed doors, lasted nearly two hours. Although no official statement has been issued regarding the subject matter of discussion at the meeting, it is understood that those assembled reviewed the situation arising out of the Government's communique announcing that there could be no question of direct negotiation with the Congress for the release of political prisoners, unless and until the Congress unconditionally called off civil disobedience.

The meeting, however, terminated without coming to any decision, as it thought that nothing could be done without consulting Gandhiji, and no consultation was possible until his condition improved a little.

Mr. Aney, is therefore, leaving for Yeotmal to-morrow.—A. P.

(Messages regarding Mahatma appear on pages 7 and 12)

House Of Commons

WILL NOT GO TO COURT

But Maintains Charges Against Police Are Untrue

"WE HAD FULL INQUIRY"

He Is Satisfied There Is No Ground For Pandit's Allegations

LONDON, May 29.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Tom Williams, Sir S. Hoare said that statement by the Bengal Government endorsed by the Government of India would be issued in India this evening as regards the allegations of ill-treatment by police and a copy would be communicated to the House.

Mr. Tom Williams, in view of the last week's statement about the untruthful allegations requested an inquiry into the allegations and prosecution of utterers of untruths.

(Bengal's Government's Reply to Malaviya's Charge Sheet and "Stop Press" News appear on page 7).

Sir S. Hoare said: "We have had full inquiry. People who have made charges are entitled if they wish to take charges into courts."

Mr. Tom Williams suggested that as evidence seemed to show that the statements were wholly untrue it was the duty of the Government of India to prosecute Pandit Malaviya and others.

Sir S. Hoare: "It is quite unnecessary to take such steps. I am satisfied, as also the Government of India, that there is no ground for these charges."—Reuter.

HOARE SNUBS LLOYD

In the House of Commons Sir William Davison urged the Government of India to secure in case of Government grants to local authorities that latter be required not to insert any clause discriminating against British goods in view of the action of the Pombay Corporation.

Sir S. Hoare said: "I cannot conceive such conditions being imposed on local authorities.

As Lord Lloyd stated publicly that the Bombay resolution was recently passed, he must have forgotten that the resolution was passed when he was the Governor of Bombay. Records of my Department fail to show that Lord Lloyd took any action in that connection.

I understand that considerations of price and quality are decisive to Bombay Corporation in placing contracts."

Sir William Davison drew attention to the fact that Government's proposals for the new Indian constitution were based upon an assumption of partnership and asked: "Does Sir Samuel think that the Corporation's action will be helpful?" Sir S. Hoare said. "I cannot be expected to agree to such a resolution but on the whole I have thought it better to leave things as they are. The Corporation has not acted on the resolution, and short of passing acts abrogating powers of Corporation, I don't see what else can done."

Mr. P. J. H. Hannon suggested it was a little unfair to being in Lord Lloyd.

Sir S Hoare: "I should never have referred to Lord Lloyd except that he made a statement to the press."—Reuter.

HAPPY NATION'S THANKS-GIVING

"May He Live Long To Heal, Unite And Emancipate" Prays Pt. Malaviya For Mahatma

(From our Special Correspondent)

POONA, May 29.

Mahatma Gandhi broke his fast at 12-20 p.m. to-day.

The following exclusive message was given to "The Bombay Chronicle" by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on the successful termination of Mahatma Gandhi's fast. "He has the most logical mind in the world" said Mr. George Bernard Shaw to me one day speaking of Mahatma Gandhi."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

In this historic fast which reached its climax today, Gandhiji has proved anew to an awed and wondering world, the ruthless and heroic logic with which he pursues and realise, his superb and relentless ideals of sacrifice in the service of humanity.

Pandit Malaviya has sent the following message to Mr. Devidas Gandhi when he breaks his fast. The message reads as follows:—

God bless you all. Convey the following to Bapu after he has broken his fast

It is my regret that weak health prevented from reaching Poona during the fast. I am buried in feeling of profound gratefulness and joy that God in His infinite mercy has enabled you to go through the ordeal so wonderfully well with your intellect unclouded and spimt undamped, despite the growing weakness of the body.

God has spared you evidently in order that you may yet render the greatest service of your life, not merely to the cause of the Harijans but also to the country as a whole and mankind in general, in order that the full benefit of the fast may be obtained

It seems to me essential that you should regard the period of recuperation, which should not be less than a fortnight as a period of continuing "tapasya" with your mind still floating in the ocean of life and love undisturbed as far as practicable by visitors' talks, and reading and writing.

May you live long to heal and to unite and to emancipate your fellowmen with non-violence and love."

Pandit Malaviya who sent a message to Gandhiji

GUNTUR 'RAMA' DRAWS TICKET ON FRANZ HALS

Mandalay Land-Owner Draws Rodosto, But It Is Scratched

(Special Cable).

LONDON, May 29.

The Irish Sweep receipts amount to 3,910,162 sterling.

The prize fund is 1,941,846 sterling, and there are 19 units of 1,00,000 sterling each.

Drawers of unplaced horses will receive 1521 sterling.

There are ten residual cash prizes of 4,184 sterling each and 1,900 cash prizes of 100 sterling each. The only Indian address in the first 13 horses is on Franz Hals, namely, "Rama," care of Strauss and Company, Guntur, Madras.

Rodosto has been drawn by "Sinkpank," landowner, East Mahaaungmye, Mandalay.

Bombay Men Draw Happycall, Myosotis And Harinero

THRAPSTON: Jaggi Bihaner Vabani, Auckland Jute Mill, Jagatdal, East Bengal Railway.

HAPPY CALL: Sarifa, Umerkhadi Jail Road, Mazagaon.

FELICITATION: "Adar" 3E-I lines, Karachi.

GINO: "Harmac" care of Madras Club, Box 389, Mount Road.

HARINERO: "Pine" Mansions, Mazagaon.

MYOSOTIS: "Dosoo" 'B' Block, Bhiyadivala Terrace, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

BOMBAY'S BRIGHTEST

The Evening Edition of "The Bombay Chronicle" is Bombay's Brightest Journal.

It has brought a new feature into the City's Journalism, for, instead of an evening paper catering only for a community, it caters for all communities.

It is first with the local City news and gives every class of news its due importance. It does not suppress or belittle anything because it is Indian. It gives the public ALL the evening news without prejudice or favour.

Mr. B. G. HORNIMAN'S famous notes on "TOPICS ON THE TAPIS" appear exclusively in the Evening Edition. They are reproduced only rarely in the Morning City Edition. If you read them once, you will never want to miss them.

Sporting and Commercial News are given the fullest attention, and there is always a bright variety of articles and news about all conceivable topics culled from the World's Press which make the EVENING EDITION absorbing reading for the spare evening hours.

Exclusive and topical pictures of all important local events are also a leading feature.

IRISH SWEEP

50 Per Cent. Counterfoils Belong To Britain

DUBLIN, May 29.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

First horse will be drawn from the drum at 10 a.m. Drawers of horses will be entitled to 1521 sterling.

More than 3,000,000 counterfoils out of 6,000,000 in the drum belong to Britain and more than a third belong to London and Home counties.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.——The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.——The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

3. LOST AND FOUND.

Missing.—A Canarese youth named "Ramoo," supposed to have travelled from Kalyan to Bombay early yesterday (Monday) morning. Age 17, wears ear-rings, fairly stout and dark complexioned. Informer will be rewarded. Address Box No. 578, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Canvassers on Liberal Commission. Apply with stamps to the Refined Indian Industrials Cannanore. (566).

Wanted—A trained Lady Teacher for the Municipal Anglo-Vernacular Middle School for girls to be newly opened, to teach V and VI classes as per syllabus prescribed by the High School Education Board, Central Provinces. Applications stating qualifications teaching experience and the minimum pay acceptable to the candidate should reach the undersigned by the 10th June 1933. K. R. Khandeker, President, Municipal Committee, Saugor, C. P., D., 25-5-1933. (6733).

45. DOCTORS & NURSES.

Hospital appointments.—Applications are invited before 1-6-1933, address to "Up country hospital" from medical graduates for following posts, stating detailed medical career experience and terms. (1) Dermatologist, (2) Anaesthetist, (3) Radiologist, (4) Resident officer and (5) Dental Surgeon. Apply Box No. 523 "Bombay Chronicle". (6723).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted Candidates to Qualify as Sub-Engineers; Overseers through correspondence instruction. High Class Diplomas awarded. Prospectus from the Principal, British India Technical College (Registered by Government), Sukkur (Sind). (542).

Muslim Students' Hostel, Bordi (Dist. Thana) — Run by the Konkan Muslim Education Society, Thana and connected with the S.P. Hakimji High School, Bordi. Fine independent bungalow, situated at a very healthy site, facing the sea, with ample play grounds. Individual care, special attention to backward pupils. Liberal and varied diet. Charges moderate. Prospectus from M. Khairuddin Ahmed Siddiqi, B.A., Supdt. (6622)

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda Mysore, Ananapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Sirsi Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Sangli, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Godhra, Dhulia, Gwalior, Mhow and Raipur. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

74 AGENCIES WANTED

Bombay Co-Operative Insurance Society, Ltd., invites applications for District Agencies and Agencies from individuals and Co-Operative Organisations. Government Supervision and Audit. Plans with and without medical examination. Apply to:—Secretary, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay. (561).

75. INVESTMENTS.

Up-to-date Opportunity to invest in established Advertising Business, 5 to 10.000 Capital required. References exchanged. Box No. 579, "Bombay Chronicle."

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Earn 20 50 per cent. profit daily. 500 per cent. monthly by becoming members of Investors' Syndicate Silver Shares Loans, Cotton Futures, Teji-Mandi business transacted for members monthly fee Rs. 25. Call, Forbes Street, opp: Greaves Cotton. (580).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Navgrahi—The most efficient and powerful Talisman. Banishes the evil influences of Planets and brings Health, Happiness and Fortune. Success guaranteed Rs. 3-3-0 only. S. S. Sarma, Sripati Nilayam, Tirupati. (571)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch Per Insertion
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

Legal Notices

High Court of Bombay

INSOLVENCY NO. 30 OF 1933.

Re: MANGALDAS CHHABILDAS CHINAI, of Khar, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khar Road 14th Lane, Formerly proprietor of the Alpha Chemical Works at Mahim up to September, 1932, and now a Manager in the employ of the Alpha Chemical Works, Mahim:

..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 1st August, 1933, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1933.

H. A. VAKIL,
Ag. Insolvency Registrar.

6735

Public Notice

Notification By The Commissioner Of Police, Bombay.

NO. 6131/123-C OF 1933.

The following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue under clause (h) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay IV of 1902), is published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to the said draft on or before the 30th June 1933 will be duly considered:—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (h) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, amended rules 3 and 4 as follows:—

(1) The existing rule 3 (IV) reproduced below is rescinded and the existing rules 3 (V), (VI) and (VII) are re-numbered as 3 (IV), (V) and (VI) respectively:—

"3 (IV) the renewal of any license for keeping a place of public entertainment or amusement ..... 1 month."

(2) The following new rule is substituted for the existing rule 4:—

"4 The following fees shall be charged for licenses or permits:—

	Rs.	a.	p
(I) For blasting of rocks	20	0	0
(II) A. TEMPORARY LICENSE— For keeping a place of public entertainment for a period not exceeding a fortnight—			
(i) Closing at 12-30 a.m. or before ...	5	0	0
(ii) Closing after 12-30 a.m.	10	0	0
B. PERMANENT LICENSE— For keeping a place of public entertainment for any period up to the 31st March following the date of grant of license—			
(i) Opening at or after 5-30 a.m. and closing at 12-30 a.m. or before	10	0	0
(ii) Opening before 5-30 a.m. and closing at 12-30 a.m. or before	20	0	0
(iii) Opening at or after 5-30 a.m. and closing after 12-30 a.m.	20	0	0
(iv) Opening before 5-30 a.m. and closing after 12-30 a.m.	30	0	0
C. TEMPORARY LICENSE— For keeping a place of public amusement, Class B, for a period not exceeding a fortnight—			
(i) Closing at 12-30 a.m. or before	5	0	0
(ii) Closing after 12-30 a.m.	10	0	0
D. PERMANENT LICENSE— For keeping a place of public amusement, Class B, for any period up to the 31st December, following the date of grant of license	10	0	0
(III) For a music license in connection with processions, ceremonies or assemblies other than religious	5	0	0 per diem.
(IV) For employment as a carrier of passenger's baggage	1	0	0
(V) A. For each endorsement on a license mentioned in (IV) above	0	8	0
B. For each endorsement on any other license or permit ...	2	8	0."

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 8th May, 1933.

6734

Framji Cawasji Institute

DHOBI TALAO.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for Furniture, Sofas, etc., to be disposed of. Details and inspection given on application to the Custodian on the premises. 6712

12 RUBBER STAMPS

Copied, Urgent, Book Post, Duplicate, Cancelled, Refused, Stamped. Order No., Original. Registered. Paid. Filled, for Rs. 1-10 only. Post free. Stamps of all design are made to order

GENUINE RUBBER STAMP MANUFACTURING CO.,
133, Canning Street, CALCUTTA.

Public Notice

The Asian Assurance Co., Ltd.,

NOTICE TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the participating policy-holders entitled to vote under the Articles will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, at 3-30 p.m. on THURSDAY, 8th June, 1933, for the purpose of electing a Director and Auditor for the current year.

NOTICE TO SHARE-HOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Asian Assurance Co., Ltd., will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, at 4 p.m. on THURSDAY, 8th June, 1933, to transact the ordinary business.

By order of the Board,
S. H. MEHTA & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries

N.B.—The transfer books of the Company will be closed from 1st June, 1933, to 15th June, 1933, both days inclusive.

NOTICE TO SHARE-HOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Asian Assurance Co., Ltd., will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 8th June 1933 at 4-30 p.m. to transact the following business:—

(1) To consider the Actuary's report of the Fifth Valuation and Directors' Report thereon.

(2) To declare a dividend to shareholders and bonus to policyholders.

By order of the Board,
S. H. MEHTA & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries.
6731

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF ALL SORTS OF GERMAN COD LIVER OIL, PRODUCTS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, by order of the Office concerned, sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 30th May, 1933, at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort:—

147 Dozen all sorts of German Cod Liver Oil Products with malt Extract with hypophosphate and Iron Iodide.

Terms:—25 per cent deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1982 BALES AMERICAN, EGYPTIAN, BROACH, etc., COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 2nd June, 1933, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Jakeria Bunder Road Sewree near the godown of Messrs. Hirji Govindji and Co., by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above mentioned, slightly damaged Cotton that Salved from the late Fire that occurred in the godown of Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers

The CARLTON

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THURS. MAT.: AT 4 P.M.

If you want to see the best picture of the week come and see—
NORMA SHEARER
FREDRIC MARCH
LESLIE HOWARD
in
"SMILIN' THROUGH"

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture de Luxe.

Also Showing
"The Flower Garden"
ALL DANCING-SINGING-MUSICAL COLORTONE REVIEW.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE TO BE LET

Apply to:
Aryan Electric Company
Opp. Portugese Church,
Girgaum, Bombay 4
Tel. 24725.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	T	Arrive	Leave
Fushimi Maru	11,000	..	@ 30 May
*Tokiwa Maru	6,972	18 May	31 May
Hakozaki Maru	10,500	..	@ 12 June
xGinyo Maru	9,000	1 June	13 June
*Genoa Maru	6785.	27 June.	2 July.
Hakusan Maru	10,500	..	@ 10 July
*Tottori Maru	5973.	30 June	13 July
Haruna Maru	10,500	..	@ 25 July

*Limited passengers Japanese food.
x Calls at Colombo. @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Kashima Maru	10,000	8 June	26 June
Yasukuni Maru	12,000	19 June	6 July

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU.

Tatsuta Maru	17,000	21 June
Asama Maru	17,000	5 July

KOBE-SEATTLE Via VANCOUVER

Heian Maru	11,600	24 June
Hikawa Maru	11,600	17 July

Subject to alteration without notice.

For particulars re Freight and Passage please apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Cox's Building, Hornby Road
Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279;
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival.	Departure
Atlas Maru	24th May	8th June
Shunko ,,	9th June	17th ,,
Altai ,,	11th ,,	24th ,,
Alaska ,,	23rd ,,	8th July

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD
(Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building Hornby Road
Bombay
Telegrams:—"Shosen."

WILL DANZIG TURN NAZI?

It Is Peg On Which Germany Hangs Her Hopes Of Recovering Lost Eastern Territory

Although the Free City of Danzig is not under German sovereignty, it shares in the main political movements of the Reich. In sentiment it is German, not Polish. The Nazi movement has grown in Danzig just as it has in the Reich, except that it has necessarily stopped short of the absolute powers which are now exercised by Hitler and his party in Berlin, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

Public order and the good relations with Poland that chiefly depend on the absence of friction between German and Pole in the city are above all in the hands of the officials, especially the police. But it is precisely these that are flocking into the ranks of the Nazis. The police ("Schupo.") have gone over almost in a body. Thus a Nazi member of the Reichstag, Forster, was able, without interference, to make a violent speech demanding that Danzig be incorporated in the Reich. Thte biggest body of officials in Danzig are the Customs officers, who have elected a Nazi executive. The Post Office officials have also joined the Nazis; so have those of the railway officials who are not Polish. This movement is being precipitated by fear lest all who are not Nazis should be victimised when Danzig either has Nazi government or is incorporated in the Reich. Nearly all the higher officials are Nazis and are exercising a strong pressure on their subordinates.

Amongst the population as a whole there is a sense of growing insecurity. If Danzig were to becotme German it would totally ruined, except in so far as it were kept artificially alive by subsidies which wolud have to be enormous. Whatever the political sentiments of the Danzigerts may be, their trade is almost wholly dependent on Poland. Would Poland, if Danzig had a Nazi Government and became subservient to the Hitlerite dictatorship, continue trade relaions with Danzig, relations it maintains grudgingly enough even now?

Thanks to the fact that it is a Free City, Danzig has been spared the more violent convulsions that have afflicted the Reich. Nevertheless, there have been four killed in political disorders since September, 1930, and latterly there have been assaults on Danzig Jews (some of them Polish subjects) and threats of an anti-Semitic boycott. On the Saturday before Easter leaflets calling for a boycott were distributed in front of Jewish shops, and only the other day a Jewish restaurant was raided and the interior demolished by some explosive. while several of the guests were beaten up. Nobody was arrested for this outrage. On April 21 Nazis broke into a workman's home and beat up the inmates. Danzig police sent Hitler a birthday message calling him "the leader of all Germans" (that is to say, of the Germans in Danzig, the Saar, and so on as well as in the Reich). Amongst the Brown Shirt detachments that have arrived in Danzig lately is the "Mordsturm 33," from Berlin, a detachment notorious for its excesses (hence its prefix "mord," meaning murder).

MORE SERIOUS MENACE

But the most serious menace to peace is the constant infiltration of Brown Shirts from the Reich. In the Danzig "S.A. quarters" there are Brown Shirt depatchments from East Prussia, Berlin, and Bavaria, as well as local units. The police do nothing to prewent this infiltration which is accompanied by threats to Jews and Socialists.

Those who have not gone over to the Nazis are looking to the League for peace and security. On June 22. 1921, the Councils decided that if the Danzig police were unable to preserve order this duty should fall upon the Polish Government, and that if Poland had to take measures for the defence of the city should do so with the co-operation of a League Power to ve designated yy the League.

Polish policy towards Danzig has not inspired the weaceful population with much confidence. A Polish ascendancy in Danzig might, if experience in the "Corridor" and Silesia is any guide. prove to pe high-handed so as to produce an open conflict between Germans and Poles in the city, as well as between the German and Polish Governments.

For the time feing the Hitlerite dictatorship has no immediate foreign policy. It is, however, experimenting — the provocative speeches and demonstrations made by Nazis in the German frontier regions are not merely expressions of nationalist sentiment, they also serve to test the attitude of neighbouring countries. For the dictatorship it is important to know how far it can safely go. to what extent mere speeches and demonstrations will pass without protest, how far the influence of the dictatorship can be pushed into territories like the Saar, Eupen and Malmedy, Northern Slesvig, Eastern Upper Silesia, and Danzig, or even infiltrations of Brown Shirts.

Danzig is particularly suitable for such experiments, and if successful they will surely be followed by a practical and ambitious foreign policy. If the city were occupied by the Poles, the dictatorship would lose nothing and would gain an opportunity for whipping up nationalist emotion. Danzig alone is of no value to Germany—it is, ultimately, coveted only as a part of "a frontier revision" that would restore all the eastern territories lost under the Treaty of Versailles. Any shock to the status of Eastern Europe that would destroy the juridical basis of those frontiers, make that status seen more untenable than ever, and thus promote the movement for "revision," could only be welcome to the dictatorship.

The League has, on the whole, dealt with problem of Danzig efficiently and justly, even if its decisions have perhaps inevitably, been too formal, seeing that the problem is largely political and psychological. It is becoming very acute now. The peaceful population would certainly feel great relief if this were internationally recognised.

PARIS OPENS SCHOOL FOR TOURIST GUIDES

Mark Twain once complained that the ordinary Paris guide didn't know the difference between a fresco and a fireplug.

To remedy this condition (if it really existed) a School for Touristic Instruction has been opened in the Ministry of Public Works, its purpose being to increase the competence and usefulness of tourist guides. Seventy students are already enrolled, following a comprehensive curriculum. which includes frescos ig not fireplugs; Gothic Churches; Parisian history, and so forth. Montmartre night life, however, is not included in the studies, since it is agreed that most tourists master this subject without outside aid.

This School for Tourist Guides does not purpose, or even hope, to turn its students into expert architects, connoisseurs of the arts, and reliable historians; but plans to give them an accurate if elementary knowledge of Paris, its history and its artistic treasures, so that they will be able to give an intelligent answer to most questions asked them.

Paris guides. who successfully pass their examinations at this school, will be given diplomas testifying to their competence; they will also be allowed to wear a distinctive button ,so that they can be easily recognized. In the past, the ordinary guide has been a pleasant, well-meaning individual who merely repeated information which he had memorized. and which he understood inadequately. The new school will give the old (and new) guides an intelligent background and a solid basis for the work it is believed.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS :

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganlal Amin & Co., 105, Apollo Street, Fort, Fort, Bombay.)

Prices per Ton:—

China Clay, quality No. 999. Rs. 75; China Clay, quality No. 777, Rs. 68; China Clay, quality No. 333. Rs. 55.

Prices per Cwt:—

Farina Double sifted Rs. 7-1; Epsom Salt, Rs. 4-12; Sago Flour, 1st quality, Rs. 4-3; Maize Starch Pearl, continetal Rs. 6-10; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 9-5; Zinc Chloride, Rs 12-6; Magnesium Chloride. German, Rs 4-12; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 21; Superfine Texol, Rs. 36-12; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing, Rs. 7; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing, Rs. 7; Sodium Sulphide English, small pasking, Rs. 9; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing, Rs. 8-8; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing, Rs. 9; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8-8; Bichromate of Potash, small packing, Rs. 41-11; Soda Ash, German, Rs. 6-12 Bichromate of Soda small packing Rs. 32-7; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 31; Litharge Flake, small packing, Rs. 23. Prices per Lb.:—

Hydro Sulphide, B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-9-3; Hydro Sulphide, English, Rs. 0-8-6, Aniline Salt, Electro, Rs. 0-7-0; Antimony Salt, Rs. 0-6-0; Acetic Acid, Rs. 0-7-0; Formal-de-Hyde, Rs. 0-6-3.

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SPECULATORS BUYING CONFIDENTLY IN N. Y.

Chances Are In Favour Of A Further Advance

BIG DEMAND IN COTTON GOODS

Bombay, May 29.

The New York cotton market continues to advance under the favourable influence created by the Government's action in domestic and financial affairs. The presentation of the New Bill favouring the abolition of gold obligation has animated the bullish sentiment of the market and revived the progress of all commodities. Textiles demand is reported to be excellent and cotton goods market is advancing in quick strides. On the firm belief that prices will soon advance to a still higher level, speculators and professional operators make heavy purchases. Latest information indicates that the Government is acting at the moment with the determined object of bringing cotton prices to a twelve cent level.

Animated by encouraging Liverpool advices, the American cotton market evinced considerable activity from the very beginning of the session. Business started for July option at 9.03 eleven points up from the last close. But the rapil upward trend of the market influenced a fair amount of profit-taking and consequently prices sagged by 4 to 5 points. July contract touched 8.98 plus .06 the lowest level for the day. Improved buying by Wall Street Operators checked receding tendency of the market and prices soon began steadying up. Broadening business in cotton goods market and news regarding the immense demand in Textiles gave a further impetus to the cotton market. Besides, Speculators and Operators encouraged by reports of Government's decision to raise cotton prices to a 12 cents' level, appeared with continued and heavy fresh purchasing orders and prices made a steady advance. July contract touched 9.11 plus .20 the highest level for the day. Thereafter a firm attitude was maintained. Though the session was a short one a very large amount of business was put through at this level. An active and cheerful attitude was visible throughout. Finally market closed at a net rise of 17 points July contract standing at 9.09 plus .17. The spot finished at 9.15 plus .15.

Receipts at all U.S. Ports amounted to 10,000 bales and Exports 3,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS.

Prices here ruled very active in sympathy with the advance in New York futures. July and October contracts closed at 9.00 plus .15 and 9.23 plus .12. Prices of Ready cotton advanced by 15 points and closed at 9.00 plus .15.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Stimulated by American advices the Liverpool cotton market opened business in July contract at a rise of 17 points to 5.99. Following the active opening, the market was encountered with hedge selling and profit-taking and a recession in prices could not be avoided. But the weakness was only transient and prices soon recovered the opening rate under the strong support of Continental and Bombay buying. From this stage till close market maintained a firm position business being done at the opening level. The market still keeps up the bullish sentiment caused by the latest American developments and it is generally anticipated that prices will advance to a further high level in the immediate future. The session closed at a gain of 17 points July contracts being finally quoted at 5.99 plus .17. The spot market also improved by 20 points and finished at 6.27 plus .20.

EAST INDIAN.

A very active market. July [illegible] October contracts finished [illegible] plus .17 and 5.38 plus .17.

EGYPTIAN.

Market advanced by 20 to 17 points Sakel and Upper July closing at 8.09 plus .20 and 7.22 plus .17

ALEXANDRIAN.

Alexandrian market ruled very active Sakel July and Upper July finishing at 15.06 plus .25 and 12.86 plus .29

TELEGRAPHIC ADVICES

The following cable advices have peen received by the under-

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York-Liverpool:—July 301: October 278; Jany. 261.

Bombay-Liverpool: Broach J-August 1933 (expected).—L'pool July expected Rs. 47-1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Broach A/May 1934 (expected) Liverpool May 1934 expected Rs. 38-1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach J-August (expected)—New York July (closing) Rs. 38-1/4 at 3.97½ Cross Rate.

mentioned Firms from their Foreign Friends:—

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS:

Liverpool:—General buying on action America.

Between midnight and daylight light to moderate rainfall in Georgia, Arkansas and Amerillo Dist. (N. U. Texas).

Liverpool:—United States Bill to abolish Gold standard is inuam ing bullish sentiment. Higher markets likely.

MESSRS. CHUNILAL MEHTA AND CO.

Liverpool:—Advance owing to stimulating advices from New York. Wall Street Operators buying. "Bulls" are operating for an advance. The chances are in favour of a further advance.

Liverpool:—Consequent new Bill introduced Washington yesterday to abolish gold obligation expect renewed advance all commodities.

Liverpool:—United States Bill abolish gold standard inflaming bullish sentiment. Higher markets likely.

New York:—General Continental buying. Heavy profit taking.

New York. Speculators buying enormous. Market firm with upward tendency.

New York:—Uncertainty Industrial Bill causing sharp advance cotton goods. Further weakness Dollar being reflected in purchases commodities.

New York:—Reliable sources indicate Government's apparent objective approximately twelve cents.

New York:ASpeculators buying confidently on administration's price raising measures. Foreign response poor. Crop prospects improving. Looks higher but caution advisable.

MESSRS. LANGLEY & CO.:

Liverpool:—Though market dangerously speculative long still looks higher on some form of control or inflation. Big demand cotton goods America. Believe Dollar may depreciate further.

MARKET OPINION.

The American Government's action in domestic and financial affairs by reduction in the Federal Bank rate and also expected reduction in cotton acreage caused a further advance in prices. The official abandonment of the Gold standard has added strength to the prevailing optimism in Wall Street, Silver, Wheat, Sugar and Rubber. Most of the advices from Washington indicate President Roosevelt is determined to raise cotton prices to around 12 cents and also other commodities to higher levels. The latest weather reports predict unfavourable weather and we consider advantage should be taken of any small setbacks to replace purchases as we look for much higher prices next month. (Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)

GOLD STEADY

Firms Up On Weakening Sterling Franc Rate

Bombay, May 29.

There was nothing doing in the local gold market. Nominal rates were as under:—

London gold prices on Saturday were quoted at £6-2-10 showing a rise of 40. The Sterling Dollar Rate in London and New York quoted at 3.96 3/4 and 3.97 1/4 respectively. The London/Paris Exchange stood at 85.65.

Later, the weakness in the sterling franc rate strengthened the rates for gold which were quoted as follows at 4 p.m.::—

Ready 30-5-9.
Jeth 30-6-0.
Asadh 30-5-6
Jeth Tejimandi 0-6-6
Ashadh Tejimandi 0-12-(
Sovereign Ready 19-9-9

WALL-STREET MARKET

(BATLIVALA AND KARANI.)

New York, May 27.

	Dollars
American Power and Light Common	9
American Power and Light Prefd. dollars 6	26
American Form. Power. Common	12
American Form. Power Gold debs.	47
American Form. Power Pref. 7 per cent.	23
Electric Bond Common	21
Electric Bond Prefd. dollars 5	43
Consolidated Gas	55
Public Service Co. of N.J.	50
United Corporation	5
American Tel.	113
Western Union Telg.	45
Cheasapeake and Ohio	57
New York Central	32 1/4
Union Pacific R.R.	112
Chrysler	24
General Motors	25 3/4
General Electric	22
Union Carbide	40
American Smelting	34
American Can	91
Drug. Inc.	50
National Dairy	20
Anaconda Copper Mining	14 1/2
Int. Nickel Common	14 7/8
United Steel	53
United Aircraft	31
Sun Life of Canada	320
National City Bank	32
Goodyear Tyre	35
Guaranty Trust	300
Standard Oil of N.J.	36
Allis Claimers	16
American Chicle Co.	44
Electric Bond 6 p.c. pref.	48
Standard Brands	21
Int. Harvestor	39
Radio Corp.	8 1/8
Youngstown	30
Atchison	68
Lima Locomotive	19
Amr. P. and L. 5 Pref. A	21
Commercial Solvents	19
Gen. Railway Signal	35
Norfolk and Western	151
Northern Pacific	24
Penn. R.R.	26
North American	2

Market buoyant; prices may ease off during the week.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SECURITIES IN INDIA.

This Week.

3 1/2 p.c. G P N (Taxable) 81-6
3 1/2 p.c. 1945/50 (Taxable) 91-12
4 p.c. 1934/37 (Taxable) 100-10
4 p.c. 1943 (Taxable) 100-4
4 p.c. 1960/70 (Taxable) 94
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 (Taxable) 101-10
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60 (Taxable) 102
5 p.c. 1939/44 (Taxable) 104-8
5 p.c. 1940/43 (Taxable) 104-14
5 p.c. 1935 (Taxable) 103-6
5 1/2 p.c. 1938/40 (Taxable) 106-6
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 T B (Taxable) 106-6

TAXFREE LOANS.

5 p.c. 1945/55 109-10.
6 1/2 p.c. B D L 1935 106-3
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore 109-8
5 1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore 109-0

CORPORATION LOANS.

3.687 4 pc B P T 1974 89-0 3.340
3.603 4 pc M Deb. 1974 88-0 3.892
5 p c M Deb. 1959 102-0 4.036
3. 615 6 p c M Deb. 1954 112-8 4.128.
6 p c K P T 1956 112-8 4.175
6 1/2 B I T 1937 106-12 3.764

To-day's Price:—

4.330 4 p c 1931/36 (Taxable) 100-9
6 p c 1933/36 (Taxable 100-0
5 p c 1933 (Taxfree) 100-9

BOMBAY SILVER

Steady Tone

Bombay, May 29.

The Bullion Exchange Hall was quite deserted and no business was passing. The nominal rates were as under:—

London Silver ready quoted at 18 7/8d showing a rise of 3/8d New York ready stood at 34 1/4 cents while July futures shot up to 35-10 i.e. 1-15 cents up. Shanghai T T on London closed at 1-2 15/16 on Saturday

Later, many transactions took place, and eventually the rates were quoted at a bit lower level at 4-30 p.m.

Silver Ready Rs. 57-9-0.
Jeth Settlement Rs. 57-11.
Asbadh Settlement Rs. 58 4-0
Teji mandi Settlement Re. 1-2.
Tejimandi Ashadh Rs. 2 8-0

Bombay Cotton

Liverpool Weakness Affects The Tone

Bombay, May 29.

Following a sharp rise in American cotton prices, our local cotton market ruled firm at start. This morning Broach July/August delivery opened at Rs. 215. Thereafter a prominant operator and a Japanese firm were reported sellers and prices declined to Rs. 213/4/0. The decline was short lived and prices soon recovered or general buying

Commission Houses who had sold heavily during the last few days covered their heavy sales to-day importing firmness to the market. The rate for Broach July/Aug again increased Rs. 216 and was hovering about that level when the Liverpool opener was received as that market to-day after opening as expected at 4 points up, declined to 4 points lower, the local prices too gave way, the Broach rate closing at Rs. 213 after touching the lowest at Rs. 212-12. The closing rates at 5-30 p.m. were quoted as follows:—

Broach July/Aug Rs. 213.
Broach Apl/May 1934 Rs. 226-12
Oomra July Rs. 200.
Oomra Dec/Jan 203/4.
Bengal July 165/8.
Bengal Dec/Jan Rs. 172.
Tejimandi Broach July Rs. 14.
Tejimandi Broach A M Rs. 44

SPOT RATES.

	Extra Sup. fine.	Sup. fine.	Fly. Good.	Good.
M.G. Bengal (U. P.) No. 1	179	175	171	167
M.G. Punjab	175	172	169	166
M.G. Rajputana	176	173	170	167
M.G. Broach No. 2	218	216	214	212
M.G. Punjab-American	226	224	222	220
M.G. Kadi-Vermagaum	215	213	211	209
M.G. Dholleras	213	211	209	207
M.G. Kalagin	214	212	210	208
M.G. Surat	258	256	254	252
M.G. Rajpipla	256	254	252	250
M.G. Navsari	265	263	261	259
M.G. Oomra (Berar) No. 3	207	205	203	200
M.G. Central Provinces No. 1	214	212	210	207
M.G. Central Provinces No. 2	210	208	206	203
M.G. Khandesh	202	199	196	
M.G. Muttra	193	189	184	187

A. R.

Kampala	344
Busoga	339
Bukedi	336
Jinja	333

INDORE PRODUCE MARKET

Indore, May 29.

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co.)

Wheat seed and Cotton. Rate per Mani of 6 Mds Bengal

Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 25/
Wheat Malwi Rs. 22/ 24/
Wheat Pass Rs. 19/ 20/8/
Gram Rs. 15/ 16/
Tilseed Rs. 29/ 35/
Linseed Rs 20/ 21/
Cotton seed Rs. 10/
Kappas Malwi Rs. 32/
Kappas Nimadi Rs. 28/ 30/
Cotton Malwi per Boja of 4 Mds Bengal Rs. 69/ 72/
Cotton Nimadi per Boja of 4 Mds Bengal Rs 58/ 60/
Yarn Market.
Bandle of 10 lbs.
No. 3 Rs. 1/12/
No. 4 Rs. 2/8
No. 6-1/2 Rs. 3/8
No. 8-1/2 Rs 3/12
No. 10 Rs. 4/
No. 12-1/2 Rs. 4/4
Shares:—
P N. Bhandari. Ltd. L State Mills 100-0-43/
Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 100-11-364/ —
Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 100-8 221/
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (Ordy.) 100-12/8-156/
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref.) 100-7-109/
Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 100-3/8-94/
Rajakumar Mills Ltd 100-0-22/
Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 100-0/12/
Bhagarath Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. 100-0-10/
Binod Mills Ltd. 100-12/8/124/
Navayouga Mills Ltd. 50-0-6/
Hukumchand Juit Ltd. 7/8-0-19/
Bank of Indore Ltd. 25-0-18/
Bullion:—
Gold bar per tola 30-4/
Silver Rs. 56/
Arrival cotton and Kappas 100 Carts.
Arrival Grains and Other 1200 Catts.

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

EX. GODOWN,

Bombay, May 27.

Filtered cocoanut oil ready Rs 310 per ton.
Filtered cocoanut oil per case of 84 lbs. Rs. 20.
Filtered til seed oil per case of 84 lbs. Rs. 20.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 27.

B. C. RATE:—
T. T. and D. D. 1/6.

LONDON:—
Banks Selling T. T. & D. D. 1/6 1/32.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 1/32 to August.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 September/October.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5 31/32 November/December
Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 5/32. May/June.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T. T. 338 Nominal.
Banks Selling T. T. 336 Nominal
Banks Buying T. T. 333 Nominal.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D. D. 642.
Banks Buying D. D. 652.

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D. D. 62 1/2

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T. T. 82 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 Days 79 1/2 Nominal.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D. D. 93-3/4

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Seling D. D. 84 1/4

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D. D. 155 3/4

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D. D. 62 5/8

BERLIN:—
Banks Selling D. D. 107-1/4

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 1/2 15; 16 29th
New York/London 3.97 27th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 15/16 29th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 23/32 29th instant.
London/Paris 85.62 27th instant.
London/Belgium 24.21 27th instant.
London/Switzerland 17.45 27th instant.
London/Italy 65.00 27th instant.
London/Berlin 14.42 27th instant.
London/Holland 8.36 1/2 27th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.46 27th instant.
London/New York 3.97 27th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £6:2:6 26th instant; £6:2:10 27th instant

Silver London Ready £18-1/2 26th instant; £18-7/8 27th instant.

Silver London Forward £18-9/16 26th instant; £18-15/16 27th instant.

Silver New York Ready £33 3/4 26th instant; £34.90 27th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 1/2 per cent 26th instant; 1/2 per cent. 27th nstant.

London Discounts 6 months 7/8 per cent. 26th instant; 7/8 per cent. 27th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 Months 1 per cent.
6 Months 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Market Firm

Bombay, May 29.

As a result of bullish advices from foreign markets the Linseed prices opened firm, the September settlement opening at Rs. 6-8-6 and soon advanced to Rs. 6-9-3. The wheat also ruled firm. September settlement opening at Rs. 5-1-9 firmed up to Rs. 5-2-3. Sellers are few.

There was considerable buying from up-country merchants and the rates for both linseed and wheat continued to rule firm. The final qotations at 4-30 p.m. stood as follows:—

Linseed May Rs 6-4.
Linseed Sept. Rs 6-9
Wheat May Rs 5-1-3
Wheat Sept. 5-2-6.
Tejimandi Linseed Sept. As. 10-9
Tejimandi Wheat Sept. As. 8.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

Cotton Exchange, Sewree: May 29.

ROOM RATES.

No. 1 F.G.M.G. Bengal:—	
December/Jany. 1934	175
July 1933	167
No. 2 F.G.M.G. Broach:—	
April/May 1934	229
July 1933	219
No. 3 Fine M.G. Oomra:—	
December/Jany. 1934	206
July 1933	202

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

The market opened strong on cheerful economic reports from abroad. A small set back was seen in the middle of the session as a result of profit taking: but again rates advanced and closed better with buyers all round. Bombay dyeings started at 787-8 sagged to 780 and closed at 788/2. Fazuls hovered round 360. Centuries closed at 255-10. Pearls touched 188-12 eased to 180 and closed at 187-8. New Greats improved to 138-2: Burmas were easy at 460. Tata Steels were very firm; Ordys closed at 51 and Deferreds. 216-14 Andhras ruled easy and closed at 1381-4. Powers came to business at 942-8 Bundis declined to 22-12. Katnis weakened to 256-4. Shahabads were priced at 263-12. Bombay Telephones found buyers at 76-4.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, May 29

Face Value	Names.	Rs as.
100	Ahm Advance	322-8
500	Bom Cotton	N 40-0
250	Bombay Dyeing	188
250	Bradbury	90
100	Century	255
100	Central India	335
	Colaba	82
110	Coorla	110 0
	Crescent	57

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 29

Bombay Dyeing 782;80;88.
Century 252;51;55;
Fazal 360;56;60;58.
New Great 133;38;
Kohinoor 161;63;
Pearl 186;180;86;
Simplex 90;88;
Bundi 23;22-14;22-12;
Katni ord. 257;56;
Shahabad 266;63
Aldhra Valley 1380;78;81
Tata Steel Def. 215;13;17;16;
Tata Steel Ord. 50-12;2;51;
Bombay Burma 460;57;60;58;

Face Value	Names.	Rs as.
250	Currimbhoy	50
250	David	60 0
259	Dawn	465
1	E D Sassoon	0-3½
100	Elphinstone	2 0
250	Fazal	358
250	Laxmi	850
100	Madhowji	7 8
250	Madras United	82 8
1000	Morarji	490-0
250	Model	61-4
50	Mysore	102-8
250	New Great	138
75	Osmanshahi	N 81 8
250	Pabani	96-4
100	Finlay	95 0
1000	Fromji Petit	100
100	Gokak	122-8
1000	Hindustan	1825
100	Indore	368
50	Kastoorchand	6-8
100	Khatau	75
100	Kohinoor	163
250	Pearl	186
50	Simplex	38
25	Sassoon Silk	43 4
1000	Sholapur	3300
	Swadeshi	233
100	Swan	56 4
25	Tata	17 0
500	Vishnu	1625
1000	Western	975 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	84 0
25-50	Central	22-2
500	Imperial	1205
125-500	Imp. contry.	289-8
250	India	102
5	Union	4-2-0

CEMENTS.

	Bundi	22-12
70	Gwalior	66
250	Indian	250-0
100	Katni def	275
100	Katni ord.	256
75	Okha	101-8
10	Punjab	13-0
100	Shahabad	263
100	United	86

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	10-12
15-75	New India	23-2
200	Oriental	2650-0
10-100	Vulcan	7-2

ELECRTIC.

100	Ahmedabad	127-8
1000	Andhra Valley	1381-4
10	Ajmer	7 14
50	Bombay Tram	130-10
100	Bom Suburban	127-8
10	Broach	11-8
100	Karachi	185
100	Poona	175 0
100	Surat	157 8
100	Tata Hydro	145-10
100	Tata Power	942-8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm Prantij	785 0
100	Amr Patty	111 0
100	C Province	84
100	Dhond Baramati	80-8
100	Gujrat	60 4
100	Mandra Bhon	73 0
100	Pacho	0 0
100	Sara Sirajgung	81 4
500	Tapty Valley	677-8

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur	16-12
30	Tata Steel Def.	216-14
75	Tata Steel ord.	51

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	173
50	Belapur Sugar	185
250	Bombay Steam	280
125	Bombay Burma	459
50	Bom. Burma Contry	459
1st	Br. Petrol	2-12
50	Bombay Telephone	76-0
100	Bn. Bleaching	135
100	Ind. Radio ord.	402
100	Ind Radio def	375
100	Port Canning	640
15	Scindia	11-15
30	Tata Construction	59-0
25	Tata Oil	17-8

PREFERENCE SHARES

7 p c	Andhra Vly	1202-8
6 p.c.	Bom Steam	258-12
7 p.c.	Bom Trams	74-4
5 p.c	Central India	502-8
7 p c	Katni 1st	114 0
7 p.c.	Katni 2nd	127-8
7½ p.c	Punjab Cement	13 2
7 p.c.	Tata Hydro	118-12
7-1/2 p.c	Tata Power	1247-8
6 p.c	Tata Steel 1st	151-14
7-1/2 p.c.	Tata Steel 2nd.	821
5½ p.c	Tata Mill	12 4

COLABA OBSERVATORY (BOMBAY.)

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of May 29.

Change of 8 a.m. marometer in past 24 hours 07.9 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.0 degrees (1.0 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.9 degrees (0.5 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 160 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.07 inches

Total rainfall during the month 2.82 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 2.82 inches.

Weather remarks:—Thunderstorm.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING.

Bombay, May 29.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (3-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 87.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.88 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.66 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every [illegible] of the instrument [illegible] sea level.

BOMBAY-MADRAS 'PHONE SERVICE

The Bombay-Madras Telephone Trunk Service is now available between the hours of 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. daily including Sundays.

The following rates of trunk call fees have been fixed from the exchange noted below to Madras for a unit period of three minutes subject to the usual conditions.

	Rs. as.
Ahmedabad	9 -0
Ambernath	6-14
Baroda	8 -8
Bombay	7 -0
Broach	8 -4
Mahableshwar	6 -2
Matheran	6-12
Poona	6 -4
Surat	3- 0
Viramgaum	9 -6

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSN. LIMITED.

Bombay, May 27.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 29th May. 1933:—

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS.

	July-Aug. 1933.
10-30	Rs. 214
12-30	Rs. 216
1-30	Rs. 216
	Settlement.
Highest	Rs. 216/8
Lowest	Rs. 213

135 YEARS WITHOUT BED

India's oldest man is declared to be one hundred and fifty. Even the Census Superintendent of the Central Provinces, where he lives says that he cannot be less than 130 years old. And until 1918 he did not go to bed! When he felt tired he would sit down on a hard wooden chair, take a short nap, and wake up fully refreshed.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVAL.

May 29.

City of Lincoln; Rendwin; New York.
Jalavihar; Memery; Rangoon
Akbar; Done; Calcutta.
Elysia; Henderson; Liverpool.

DEPARTURE.

May 29.

Jalamohan; Curtney, Basseln.

LOADING

May 29.

Steamer Igom Hodi for Bankok.

SS City of Lincoln:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Lincoln, arrived in harbour on Monday from New York, with a general cargo.

SS Jalavihar:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalavihar, arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

SS Akbar:—The T M Coy's steamer Akbar, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

SS Elysia:—The Graham T Coy's steamer Elysia, arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 64 passengers.

SS Jalamohan:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalamohan, sailed on Monday for Bassein with ballast.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 29.

1 C/Lincoln; 3784; Colombo 1-6; F F Campbell & Co.
2 Somali 3550, Japan 28.5 M M and Co.
7 Warfield, 3805, London 3-6, M M. & Co.
9 Elysia 4211; Karachi; 6-6; Grahams Tdg. Co.
10 Nirpura; 3647; Rangoon NF.; M M & Co.
12 Tokiwa Maru, 4281, Kobe, 30/5 Y Kaisha.
14 Talrea, 3756, Duban. 31-5. M. M. & Co.
17 Jalamohan 3146; Rangoon. 29-5 Scindia S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Jalavihar 3381; Rangoon N.F.; Scindia S N Co.
3 Bamora 1870, P Gulf, 31/5, M M and Co.
4 Varela 1932; Basrah; 116; M M & Co.
5 Fager; 661; Bangkok; 31-5; F F Campbell and Co.
7 Gurna, 3228, Calcutta, N. F M. M. and Co.
12/13 Alipore, 3241, Japan, 3/6 M. M & Co.
16 Laxmi 120; M'Coast NF.; National Steamship Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Jalarajan 3146 Rangoon 2-6; Scindia S N Co.
B Gharinda 3212; Bhavnagar; 30 5; M M & Co.
K Ellora, 2567,, NF, M M & Co.
M Varsova 1957 NF, M M & Co.
N. Bhadravati 552 NF.; B I S N Co. ... .

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Rawalpindi 1/6 P. & O. S. N. Co.
Comorin 3/6 P & O S N Co.
Rampura 15/6 P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH

Mundra 10/6 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Winnipage 30/5, K N Co.
Clan Macines 5/6, J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Werdenfels 30-5; L Edwards Ltd.
Drachenfels 7/6, L Edwards, Ltd.
Sturmfels 17/6, L Edwards, Ltd.

FROM GENOA

Sumatra 1/6 M Italiana
Victoria 9/6, M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK

Weirbank 27/5 F F Campbell and Co.
President Garfield 1/6 F F Campbell & Co.
Yomachichi 8/6 L Edwards Ltd.
President Polk 29/6 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE

Ginyo Maru 30/5 N Y Kaisha
Altai Maru 8/6, O S Kaisha.
Alaska Maru 23/6, O S Kaisha.
Genoa Maru 17/6 N Y Kaisha
Tottori Maru 30/6 N Y Kaisha
Shunko Maru 9/6 O S Kaisha
Kidderpore 28/6 P & O S N Co.

REWARD OF RS. 500.
MAHATMA BRADATTA MIRACULOUS HERB.

The mere sight of it cures at once serious scorpion bites and the bites of hornets and bees also. Cures lakhs of sufferers and keeps it for hundreds of years and its efficiency is unaffected. Price Re. 1 per root. Reward of Rs. 500 if proved fallible. B. Brij Nandan Sahai, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Patna High Court, writes:—"It can be used for curing hundreds. It is an innocent herb and deserves public patronage."

AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 22, P.O. Katrisarai, (Gaya).

Soudan 11/6 P & O S N Co.
Naldera 16/6 P & O S N Co.

FROM BRISBANE

Moldevia 10/6 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Karanja, 5/6, M M & Co.
Takliwa 17/6 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.

Narkunda 27/5 P & O S N Co.
Carthage 3/6 P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Warfield 3/6 M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia 6-6 G T Co.

FOR NEW YORK

City Lincoln. N F. F F Campbell and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cariguino, N F, L T Co.

FOR BUSRAH

Bamora, 31/5 M M & Co.
Varela 1/6 M M & Co.

FOR KOBE

Tokiwa Maru 30-5; N Y Kaisha.
Alipore 1/6 P & O S N Co.
Atlas Maru NF O S Kaisha.

FOR RANGOON

Nawab NF T M Co.
Jalarajan N F. S S N Co.
Nalgora, N F, M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chindwar, NF, M M & Co.
Guma N. F. M. M. and Co

FOR BAN

Fager, N F F F Campbell & Co

FOR DURBAN

Talrea 31/5 M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S. Netravati 27-5-33.

EXPORTS

Bombay, May 29.

S.S. Warfield for London.—65 bags turmerle. 43 groundnut kernals S M Rajgor & Co., 85 bags fish bones H A Kathawala, 9 bales animal skins J M Rahimtoola & Co., 6 bales animal skins A R Hassan; 5 bales animal skins A A Hirjee & Co; 13 bales animal skins M R Shaffi & Co; 25 bales animal skins M Esmail; 46 bales animal skins A E Bhumenthal; 13 bales woollen carpets I F Levji; 29 bales animal skins S M H Kadartax; 29 cases prisfles B P & Hayley Ltd; 330 bags groundnut kernals M Bhaichand and Co.

For Dunkirk—67 bages—pappy seed T Vasanmal; 220 bales cotton raw S M Rajgor & Co.

S.S. Elysia for Glasgow—36 bales cotton yarn Svadeshi Mills & Co. Ltd.

For Barcelona—61 bales cotton yarn waste Eastern Trading Agency.

For Liverpool—275 bales wool raw R Veerchand; 100 bales wool raw Cox & King Ltd 70 bales wool raw T Bhamvarlal; 350 bales wool raw V Osmarsey; 208 bales wool raw M Nissim; 142 bales wool raw D Sassoon & Co; 225 bales wool raw M Motilal; 26 bales wool J Sobhagmal; 50 bales cotton thread waste Chimanlal & Sons; 300 bales cotton thread waste, S P Shanvi; 50 bales cotton thread waste M Narattamdas & Co; 50 bales cotton thread waste B Mahasuklal and Co; 72 bales wool raw A S Corporation Ltd., 75 drums castor oil Gujarati Oil Mill & Mfg. Co; 1232 bags myrobollam J Moolchand & Co; 2000 bags myrobollam H Bhagvandas and Co; 12100 bags groundnut oil cakes Strauss and Co; 2800 bags linseed oil cakes Strauss and Co.

For Manchester—80 bales cotton fly Textile Waste Co; 50 bales cotton fly M Narattamdas and Co; 50 bales cotton thread waste G M Vyas and Co; 104 bales cotton raw Textile Waste Co; 150 drums castor oil Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg Co.

For Marseilles—25 bales cotton fly P D Vora and Co.

S.S. C/o Lincaln for New York—15 bales woollen nunedas American Express Co; 5 cases cotton prints Cox & Kings Ltd. 400 bags gum false N Moolji and Co; 120 bags gum turmerie A P Gufita. 268 bags gumkaraya S Khedey & Co.

For Halifox—51 drums castor oil A Hargovindas & Co.

S.S. Carnignano for Venice—110 bales cotton raw S Trikamlal and Co; 135 bales cotton raw Valkart Bros.

For Trieste.—385 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

From Westre—615 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S.S. Tokiwa Maru for Osaka.—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha

For Kobe—611 bales cotton raw M Amersey & Co; 385 bales cotton raw Birla Bros; 500 cotton raw N Nageshi & Co.

For Nagosaki—100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S.S. Alipore for Hongkong—9590 bkts onions R E Dadachanji and Co.

For Kobe—400 bales cotton raw N Manilal and Co; 319 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 450 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co; 300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Oasaka—300 bales cotton raw Japan Co... Tdg. Co.

...May 29.
S... Morrison
a... 32 tons
from Bassein—93228 bags rice; 1000 bags paddy.

S.S. Alipore, Agents M M and Co; from Nagoya—260 cases glassware; 800 cases porcelain ware; 50 cases cottons shirtings.

From Osaka—40 cases rayon yarn; 45 case spiecegoods; 700 cases cotton yarn; 57 cases cycle parts; 55 cases paper; 60 cases cotton price goods; 31 cases woollen shirtings; 60 cases enawel ware; 80 cases art silk and cotton mixed shirtings, 180 catton shirtings 380 cases glassware; 30 cases porcelain ware; 20 cases canvas shoes; 60 cases rubber ware; 650 cases drums paint.

From Kobe—90 cases umbrella ware; 20 cases rayon price goods; 50 cases maltings; 80 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirtings; 61 cases silk piece goods; 108 cases parcelain ware; 45 cases toys; 451 cases canvas shoes; 280 cases cotton piece goods; 1000 bags cement.

From Singapore.—958 pees planks; 274 bags sagokover; 741 bundle rottans; 117 cases gum lunzamin; 166 bags damear batu.

Hongkong.—90 r/s matting; 50 cases sugar; 500 cases fire crackers.

From Canton—600 bundles cassia.

From Colombo.—73 cks tallow; 40 bundles gunnies; 29 cases fruits 35 cases peas; 52 bundles mattress fibre.

S... S N Co.

HITLER BRINGS WAR NEARER

German Fascism Is More Revolting Than Italian, Says Leon Blum

Asserting that "the specter of war is nearer to us than at any time since 1914" Socialist speakers, including Leon Blum, editor of "Populaire", denounced Fascism in Germany and the "menace of Fascism" in France in a meeting attended by 10,000 workers.

"It is almost impossible that the Fascist dictator in Germany should fail to continue the work of rearming Germany. It is a symbol from which he cannot free himself," said Blum.

"Is that not going to lead us into a new race to arms? No! Our duty, then, is to demand disarmament under mutual and reciprocal control, in all countries. And if people object that this method is not very certain, what other can our Nationalists propose?

"Only one would be logical. A preventive war! If they believe the country is truly in peril, the Nationalists are criminal not to demand a preventive war, at a moment when France is still the stronger country."

ASSAILS FASCISM.

Blum called German, Fascism more revolting than Italian Fascism, because Hitler had learned from Mussolini's experience and was trying to do in a few days what Mussolini had taken years to do. As for Fascism in France, he and other orators noted movements against Socialism as witnessed by punishment of certain civil servants who struck.

"The resemblance between Tardieu and Hitler doesn't seem to me entirely exact", said Blum, whom the "Internationale" had saluted. "M. Tardieu doesn't yet merit either this excess of honour or this indignity."

The Franch Socialists' sympathy was sent "to all those who know, under the Fascism bullets, the community and fraternity of death." A bid was made for reunion of the Communists and Socialists to fight Fascism everywhere.

WORLD'S OLDEST MAN DIES

After sitting in meditation for several decades, the oldest man in the world, Li Ching-Yun, a farmer and herbalist, has died at Kiah-Sien, where he was born in 1677.

Li had a number of wives, the last of whom died a century ago.

Chinese tradition tends to confirm the dead man's age as being 256, though he had the appearance of a man of between sixty and seventy.

Li could only account for his longevity by the fact that on one of his youthful trips to the mountains to search for herbs and date he found a rare plant which he believed gave him long life.

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Madras proceeds on a tour to Bangalore on 4th July and will return to Ootacamund on 9th July. While at Bangalore, His Excellency will visit the Cattle Farm at Hussar.

On Mothers' Day—Sunday, May 14—in Austria every child presents its mother with a bunch of flowers as a token of affection.

FILM STAR WINS £1,000 DAMAGES

"Film Weekly" Said She Was "Hungry For Meanest Job"

Damages of £1,000 were awarded in the King's Bench Division, London in mail week to Miss Alma Louise Taylor, the film actress, in consequence of an article in "Film Weekly."

Tre damages were against the writer of the article (Mrs. Robert Stevenson, professionally known as Cecilie Leslie, of Bankside, Southwark Bridge) and the editor, printers and publishers of the paper, says the "News Chronicle".

Stay of execution was granted with a view to appeal.

Mr. W. A. Fearnley Whittingstall, for Miss Taylor, said she started acting for the films on her thirteenth birthday.

In various films produced by the Hepworth Company she was always the leading lady. Between 1912 and 1925 she appeared in no fewer than 59 of their productions.

In 1926 she received £60 a week, irrespective of whether she was engaged in film production or not.

STUDIO INCIDTNT.

Dealing with the alleged libel, counsel said Miss Taylor went to the Elstree studio to see Mr. Jack Raymond. As she came out she heard someone say "Good morning." She replied and walked on. That incident was "twisted" to make her appear poor, downtrodden and pitiable and lead producers to think that she was hungry for the meanest job.

The article described a scene outside a studio where a man spoke to an actress he met there. It ran:

"'Well,' she said, and looked in an embarrassed way round at us, 'one has to nowadays.'

"'It's that smile of yours,' said the man 'you would not forget a smile like that. I've seen it before, but I don't know where.' Then her mouth dropped and her eyes screwed up. We thought she was going to cry.

"The doorman shuffled awkwardly from one leg to another. 'You put your foot in it right and proper,' he said to the tough guy. 'Didn't you know who you were talking to?'

"'No.'

"'That was Olma Taylor. She was a big star once . . .

OWEN NARES IN THE BOX.

Owen Nares spoke as to Miss Taylor acting in "The Fanatics" to obtain the stage technique necessary after the introduction of talking films. He thought her future very rosy.

"An artist of Miss Taylor's standing," he added, "would not need to hang around studios to try and get a job."

Mr. Richard James Knight, an assistant film director, said the dress of an actress would influence him personally in the money he paid.

Mrs. Robert Stevenson stated that she wrote the article from notes she took five minutes after the notes she took five minutes after the conversation, and the incidents were faithfully set down.

Summing up, Mr. Justice Branson said the jury must remember that part of the asset of a person who entertained the public was the affection and admiration of the public and, if anything was published which turned that admiration into pity—in the absence of ridicule—the effect on the person concerned could not be other than bad.

ENTICING HUSBAND FROM WIFE'S KEEPING

The first case of its kind for ten years was heard at the Easter sittings of the King's Bench Division, when a wife will sue for damages from another woman for the alleged enticement of her husband.

The plaintiff is Mrs. Alice Maud Bignold, of Princes-row, Buckingham Palace-gate, S. W. She is suing Mrs. Kathleen Bell, a widow, of Berkeley-street, W., for the alienation of the affections of her husband, Mr. Samuel William Hewitt Bignold.

It is understood that the defence in the case will be a complete denial of the wife's allegations.

The last case of a wife suing for "enticement" was heard before Mr. Justice Darling in 1923.

Owing to the shortage of spring water in Naini Tal, spring water mixed with chlorinated lake water will be pumped in till regular monsoon sets in.

As the hardness of the lake water is greater than that of spring water, the public have been advised to boil their drinking supply.

WILL U. S. RECOGNISE SOVIET RUSSIA.

Trade Attractions Will Cement Mutual Friendship, Says Chinese Editor

The whole world is keenly interested in the outlook for recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States.

So a Chinese editor according to the "Literary Digest" declares, because he feels that American and Soviet cooperation is a crying need in present world conditions.

Apparently he has a vague notion that China's difficulties might be eased somewhat if two great Powers like Soviet Russia and the United States loomed up in friendship before the eyes of Japan.

What is more, he points to two forces which he claims have been gradually drawing the United States and Russia closer to each other; namely the world depression and the Far Eastern conflict. In "The Chinese Republic" (Shanghai) he maintains that from an economic point of view the United States has much to gain by establishing friendly relations with Soviet Russia, where there is a huge potential market for American goods. The finding of such a market will in no small measure relieve "economically depressed America," but he goes on to say:—

"The economic factor, however, will not constitute the main reason for the rapprochement.

"The rapid movement of events in the Far East and the increasing seriousness of the conflict have precipitated a situation where these two countries can no longer remain indifferent but must seek each other's cooperation.

"From this quarter it is viewed that the joining of hands between the United States and Soviet and Soviet Russia will exert a most heavy moral influence on Japan and will cause Japan to become less belligerent, as she will be sandwiched in between two great Powers.

"From the European standpoint, the opinion is voiced that the United States is now becoming drawn nearer to Soviet Russia, and that the co-operation of these two Powers with the League of Nations is not only welcomed, but is essential if a settlement of the Chino-Japanese dispute is to be brought about. Mr. Herriot, former Premier of France, commented: 'The Japanese initiative which transforms the balance in the Far East may menace the peace of the world. If America and Soviet Russia refuse to aid, Europe is powerless, and if imperialism succeeds, all peace efforts since 1918 will fail'."

(Continued from col. 7).

ne, constructed round a dilapidated old tricycle. The pilot, Mr. Edward Mines, calling loudly to his only mechanic, a weedy boy named George, prepared to take the air.

Settling himself on the tricycle seat and grasping the handlebars, he started the engine. Nothing happened until George, straining greatly, began to push behind. The added power caused man and machine to move across the ground, but almost at once disaster came.

The cause was trivial. A piece of string snapped and the saddle fell off, causing the airman to smash the starboard plane by falling on it. George added to the noise of the crash by pitching head-first into the mess owing to the sudden stop.

The intrepid aviator, we are told, picked up his machine and marched back to the hanger with it on his shoulder. George brought up the rear with the bits that had fallen off.

Everybody who reads a newspaper and looks at the pictures as he seats his breakfast will enjoy Mr. Grant's book. He has dashed at full speed all over the world in the course of his duties—to Messina during the earthquake, to West Africa with the Prince of Wales, to Fiji and Australia with the Duke and Duchess of York, through wars in the Balkans, revolutions in Spain and elsewhere, and with the Grand Fleet during the Great War. The press photographer, equally with the war correspondent, is the adventurer of Fleet Street, and is likely to remain so in spite of the many changes that have occurred since Mr. Grant began:—

When I see my younger colleagues rushing off to an aerodrome to join a waiting 'plane, I am reminded of the time when the best I could do was to urge the boy who fetched the hansom to pick a good horse.

Yet the spirit of the undertaking, he says, is the same. "Both they and I used such speed as we could command to its utmost limit."—"John O' London's Weekly."

Press Photographer Sees Life

Fleet Street Cameraman Tells Of Adventures, Grave And Gay

A press photographer will do anything to get the picture he wants. During the wedding at Stockholm of the Belgian Crown Prince to the King of Sweden's niece the assembled photographers found their work exceptionally difficult because most of the ceremonies took place at night, or within the palace walls. The final ceremony, we are told by Mr. Bernard Grant, one of three famous Fleet Street brothers, in "To the Four Corners" (Hutchinson), was the presenting of the newly-married couple to the assembled citizens at the Town Hall. Even here no opportunities for good pictures arose, and the many royalties, including the Kings and Queens of Belgium, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, prepared to leave the hall. The procession was passing slowly throug thhe colonnades when "Billy" Field, one of the newspapermen, decided to make a last attempt:—

There was a great hush. Men of mark in the land stood with bowed heads paying homage with solemn dignity as befitted so great an occasion.

Suddenly, cutting into this grandeur, stepped Field, right in the Royal path.

"Excuse me, your Majesty," he said, "but there are five photographers from London who have been able to get a picture."

"Oh, that will never do!" said the ever-genial King Gustav; and, breaking up the procession, he called up the bridal couple and himself posed the group.

SUFFRAGETTE IN MALL.

Luck often brings a photographer to the right spot at the right moment. One happened to be walking across Piccadilly Circus when he saw a man on the centre island shoot himself dead with a revolver. Mr. Grant was sent some years before the War to Buckingham Palace to photograph the King and Queen driving in state to open Parliament:—

Traffic being stopped, I had to walk from Admiralty Arch to the Palace; but it happened that I felt so ill that I was unable to make the full journey. About half-way along the Mall, therefore, I stopped and awaited the Royal coach.

It came—and less than ten yards away from where I stood a suffragette made a frantic effort to reach the King. She failed, but I got an unexpected news picture for no other reason than that I had a raging headache.

Subjects, too, cause endless difficulty. Marie Corelli, for instance, hated to be photographed. Mr. Grant once went to Stratford-on-Avon to photograph a committee of which she was chairman. She finally agreed to pose with the others on condition that no flashlight was used:—

The light was very poor, making rather a long exposure necessary; and whenever I asked the people to keep still, everyone did so except the famous authoress—she immediately seized that particular moment to pat her hair and fidget about generally.

I noticed, however, that she sat quite still while I was preparing to make the exposure, and in the end I got a good picture when she thought I was doing something else.

Swinburne, says Mr. Grant, would never pose, but this was no obstacle to the determined photographer:—

He lived on Putney Hill, and it was his custom every morning to walk to Wimbledon, where he visited a certain public-house near the Common. There he would drink a pint of beer—no more and no less—and would then walk home again.

Sometimes he would talk to children while on the way; but he obviously lived with his thoughts and took little note of his surroundings.

I photographed him twice, but, although I stood in the open, he did not see me do so.

The late President Theodore Roosevelt and Lord Kitchener were others who loathed being taken. In dealing with Lord Kitchener, Mr. Grant was told, "Always get on his left side and he probably won't see you"—the reason given being that his left eye had been injured in a battle. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, says Mr. Grant, "would like to abolish photographers except during time of crisis and election"; Mr. Baldwin is "helpful, but he is no actor"; and Mr. Thomas "has never caught the trick of helping the photographers to get interesting pictures." Mr. Lloyd George, with his flowing hair and picturesque appearance, is "a master at the art of publicity."

IDENTIFICATION PARADE.

In common with all press photographers Mr. Grant has come into contact a good deal with crime and criminals. At Bow Street police station one day he was asked to join an identification parade. About a dozen men were lined up, and George Joseph Smith, the notorious "brides-in-the-bath" murderer, was brought out. He pushed roughly between myself and a man who was at his own built and wore a similar moustache.

Two women appeared and walked slowly down the line.

"There he is!" cried the elder woman, pointing at the murderer; and after a moment's hesitation she carried out the inspector's instructions to touch him.

As the hand fell upon his shoulder, Smith sprang back with a vicious snarl, shouting loudly, "It's a .— lie! She has never seen me before!" His teeth were bared, and his eyes flashed in a fury as the police closed round and hustled him back to the cell.

Smith eventulaly paid the penalty for his three murders

MARSHALL HALL'S MIND-READING.

During the Greenwood trial at Carmarthen in 1920 Mr. Grant spoke to Sir Edward Marshall Hall shortly after he had finished his speech for the defence:—

"Well, what do you think of it?" he said, turning to me.

"An acquittal, almost certainly," I replied.

"Yes," he said. "I think it will be all right. I am certain I have convinced all but two of the jury."

He then told me where the two doubtful ones were sitting, and explained that during a speech, and in fact, at all times, he made a practice of trying to read the minds of the various people in court.

TRICYCLE-AEROPLANE.

Mr. Grant saw many of the pioneer airmen at work. At an early aviation meeting at Doncaster was one amazing little machi-

(Continued in col. 5).

UNION HIGH SCHOOL

THE SCHOOL will RE-OPEN after the Summer Vacation on the 5th of June, 1933. Students seeking admission should see the Superintendent, with their leaving certificate, and the certificate of marks obtained, on and from the 3rd of June, 1933, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

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CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Jeth Shud 6. 1989.
Muslim—Saffar 5. 1352
Parsi—Adar 26. 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 1 m.
Sunset—7h. 11m.
Hightide—2-57. 15-52.
Lowtide—8-44. 22-30.

PHASES OF THE MOON—First Quarter 1st June, 5h. 23m. p.m. Full Moon 8th June, 10h. 35m a.m. Last Quarter 15th June.

Public meeting at 5 p.m. at Seth Muljl Jetha Market Hall to protest against cow-slaughter in Manrol State. D. B. Javeri will preside.

WEDNESDAY, May 31.

Results of the Matriculation Examination, University Buildings. 2 p.m. Municipal Standing Committee. 4-10 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE:—"The King's Cup". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR:—"My Wife's Family." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL:—"Rasputin and the Empress. Daily at 4. 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON:— "Smilin' Through". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE:—"Horse Feathers". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END:—"Puran Bhakta". Daily at 6 and 10 p.m.
ROXY:—"Jack's the Boy". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA:—"Hatamtai." Daily at 5-30, 8-0 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC CINEMA:—"Sinhgad". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE CINEMA:—"Zahre-Ishk". Daily at 5-30, 8-0 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL CINEMA:—"Saubhagya Sunderi". Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m.—Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.

1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates. Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.

1-30 p.m.—Selection of European Gramophone Records.

2-00 p.m.—(If relay from the Rotary Club Close Down at 2-30 p.m.).

4-45 p.m.—Ladies' Hour "Ladies of Europe" in Marathi By Mai Varerkar.

5-15 p.m.—The Jewish Woman. in English by Mrs. A. Myers.

5-30 p.m.—Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema (By kind permission of the Management).

6-30 p.m.—News available. Book Talk By The Bookman Hot Rhythm Dance Music. Duke Ellington His Orchestra (H. M. V Records).

8-00 p.m.—Cotton. silver. gold, seeds, wheat. stock exchange and other prices. Empire Relay.

9-00 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin.

9-10 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening. Liverpool closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current rates.

9-20 p.m.—Light Music. Bal Sunderabai with Dattaram Parwatkar. Sarangi.

Empire Broadcasting

1-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.

1-45 p.m.—The Economist in the Witness Box. a talk by Commander Stephen King-Hall and Mr. N. F. Hall.

3-5 p.m.—Interlude of Gramophone records.

2-25 p.m.—Concert by the B. B. C Theatre Orchestra (leader. Montague Brearley) conductor Standford Robinson. programme compered by Christopher Stone.

3-25 p.m.—Concert by Rene Tapponnier and his Orchestra. relayed from the Carlton Hotel. London.

4-15 p.m.—The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra directed by Henry Hall.

5-0 p.m.—New Books, a talk by Mr. R. Ellis Roberts.

5-15—5-30 p.m.—News Bulletin.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N Y K Steamer "Ginya Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on May 28th, and is due to arrive here on Thursday morning June 1st at day-light.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION:—A social evening will be held at the Union Hall to-day (Tuesday), the 30th inst. at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to meet Dr. B.C. Roy of Calcutta.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.—A General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, on Tuesday the 30th May 1933, at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICES:—Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, per s.s. "Rawalpindi" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 1st June, 1933.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Tokiwa Maru" will be accepted, at the General Post Office upto 5-40 p.m. on Tuesday, the 30th instant

ENGLISH MAILS.—The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from London of May 18th arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on May 28th idem, and left there at 9-30 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday June 1st.

The "Rawalpindi" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 8 a.m. on the following day.

POST OFFICE HOLIDAY:—His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday falls on Saturday the 3rd June, 1933, which day will be observed as a Post Office holiday.

All the departments of the Bombay General Post Office and the Town Sub-Offices including the Telegraph Branches, will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

The following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay General Post Office for the homeward English Mail closing on that day.

Unregistered correspondence up to 11 a.m. on Saturday.

Unregistered correspondence with late fee of annas 4 on each article. From 11 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday.

Registered correspondence up to 7 p.m. on Friday.

Parcels up to 6 p.m. on Friday.

Money Orders up to 3 p.m on Friday.

Posting at the town sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the town sub-offices.

"PAISA AKHBAR" EDITOR DEAD

LAHORE, May 27.

Maulvi Mahbub Alam, Editor and Proprietor of "Paisa Akhbar" died of Pneumonia this morning at the age of 72.

He was a member of the Press Delegation that visited England during the war and had the honour of audience with His Majesty the King.—A. P.

Princess VIMALA of Baroda, who sailed for London on Saturday.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING

Woman Succumbs To Injuries In Hospital

On 26th May an old woman named Bhamba, whil walking along in front of the Prince of Wales Museum, was knocked down by a car driven by one Mulchand Ganeshdas as a result of which she died on the spot.

It was revealed at the inquest held on Monday that the car in question was being driven very fast from the direction of Mahendra Mansion towards the Museum. Suddenly the driver saw the deceased running across the road. He sounded the horn, but the woman was knocked down. The car stopped about ten paces from the spot where she lay. Some Europeans passing that way picked her up and rushed her to the G. T. Hospital where she died a few minutes after admission. The driver is under arrest.

From the examination of the car by the Police it was found to be in a bad condition with the brakes hopelessly out of order. In view of this it was recommended that the car should be struck off the Registration Book.

The jury gave a unanimous verdict that that the deceased came by her death by being knocked down by the car, which was negligently and rashly driven. They also recommended the prosecution of the driver on this charge.

UNIQUE AND HISTORIC FAST

"You Have Placed Harijan Cause On Higher Level" Says Mr. Bharucha

Mr. B. F. Bharucha, Hon. Secretary. Parsi Seva Samaj. addresses the following letter to Mahatma Gandhi:—

By your unique, historic and triumphant Fast. you have demonstrated the pristine purity of your soul, and the spiritual greatness and glory of Mother India. and have securely placed the Harijan cause on a higher and human pedastal.

May Providence spare you long to see India free. united and rejuvenated! Amen!

BANGALORE JUBILANT

(From A Correspondent)

BANGALORE, May 28

The citizens of Bangalore learnt this afternoon the glad news that Mahatmaji has broken his fast. Profound relief and great joy are felt here and prayers are being offered for the long life of Mahatmaji.

A public meeting will be held this evening and a procession will be taken out to-morrow to celebrate the event.

AGENT'S THREAT TO B. N. R. LABOUR UNION

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR. May 28.

The Agent, B. N. Railway has informed the General Secretary Secretary of the Labour Union that the period of voluntary retirement allowed to 446 workmen of the Kharagpur Workshops who are marked out for retrenchment has been extended by three months from the 1st of June next.

He has also intimated to the Union that if they were to decide on direct action. all special considerations hitherto shown would be withdrawn.

HYDERABAD. (Sind) May 26.

A Free Charitable Dispensary has been opened by Mukhi Bagamal in memory of his departed wife, Radhi. The Opening Ceremony of the Hospital was performed by Prof. Vaswani.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED AND COMPLAINANT EXTERNED

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir.—In the issue of "The Bombay Chronicle" of the 24th. March 1933, under the headline "Alleged Fraud on Charity Institutions" appeared a report of a complaint filed by one Salvador Santos Vas before the Chief Presidency Magistrate against (1) John Godinho, (2) Philip Godinho, (3) A. P. J. Fernandes and (4) J. Ronkon. in which the intergrity of a high officer of this Consulate General was questioned.

2. The case in question was dismissed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday. the 22nd. April 1933, and Salvador Santos Vas, the complainant, has been externed from the Bombay city on the 23rd. May 1933, under Section 27 of the Bombay City Police Act.

3. I should therefore be much obliged by your giving to this letter. in the next issue of your paper, the same publicity which you have given to the complaint.

I have the honour to be. Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(ANTONIO ALVES.)
Consul General for Portugal.
Bombay. May 29.

SCHEME FOR SALE OF FRUIT & VEGETABLES

Mr R. A. Gotne, Secretary of the Vegetable Sangh, Kerawalla Building, Lohar Chawl, Bombay, writes:—

Owing to the present economic depression and owing to the want of proper organisation for the sale of their produce the lot of those poor farmers who depend on the fruits and vegetables grown on their lands has become very difficult.

The Association of Fruit and Vegetable Merchants of Bombay has decided to prepare a scheme for the sale of fruits and vegetables on a proper basis in the interest of the producers.

In order that the scheme should be as perfect as possible and should find support all round the garden producers and all others who are interested in their welfare kindly requested to forward their suggestions either through a letter or by personal interview to me.

HINDI 'PRACHAR' IN BOMBAY

Sabha Adopts Constitution And Elects Office-Bearers

A meeting of the members of the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay was held at Napoo Hall, Matunga on Sunday Seth Velji Lakhumsi Napoo presided.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and passed unaimously and the constitution framed by the provisional committee was taken clause by clause and passed with some minor alterations. The Executive Council was then eleted. The following are the office-bearers:—

President: Raja Bahadur Govindlai Shivlal Motilal; Vice-President: Seth Velji Lakhumsi Napoo; Secretary Mr. R. Sankaran; Treasurer: Mr S. Vaidyanathan —A. P.

REDUCED PRICE FOR MOTOR GUIDE

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

With a view to expediting the sale of the remaining stock of the Bombay Presideney Motor Guide, Government have reduced the price of the publication from Rs. 6 to Rs. 3 per copy.

Book-sellers will be allowed a rebate of annas eight per copy and a rebate of Re. 1 per copy when 12 copies or more are purchased at a time. In view of the reduction in price copies will not be sent to book-sellers post free in future.

COW-SLAUGHTER AT MANGROL

Humanitarian Association To Protest

Under the auspices of the Humanitarian and Cow Protection Societies of Bombay, a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Seth Mulji Jetha Market Hall, Bombay.

(1) To thank the Nawab Saheb of Sachin for stopping the shooting of stray cows in his limits.

(2) To thank the officers of the Government and Baroda State in that area for affording facilities to round up the stray cows and send them for protection and others who helped the Committee in this cow-saving work.

(3) To protest against the orders of the Sheikh Saheb of Mangrol allowing slaughter of cows in the State.

Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri will preside

THEFT OF JEWELLERY AT COLABA

Three Hindus Remanded By Magistrate

Three young Hindus suspected to be implicated in the theft of jewellery and precious stones valued at Rs. 5,000 in Colaba last week, were taken into custody on Sunday evening.

The men were seen loitering near Mani Mansions, Ormiston Road. the residence of Mr. Elias, the victim of the theft. From their suspicious manner and actions it was concluded that their arrests would provide a clue towards unravelling the loss of the valuable jewellery.

Sathan Anganir, Ramavthar Badar and Thakoordin Gharoo, the three suspects were remanded into custody for ten days by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court. Bombay on Monday morning for the Police to inquire into their antecedents and their connection with the theft.

KERALITES PRAY FOR MAHATMA

A largely attended public meeting of the Keralites residing in Bombay City and Suburbs was held on Sunday evening at 7 p.m. in Dhanu Hall, Dadar, under the presidentship of Mr. N. N. Menon, a well known public worker of Bombay and one of the leaders of the Keralites in Bombay.

The president in his opening speech said, "We have assembled here to offer our thankful prayers to God Almighty for having saved the Life of Mahatma Gandhi and also to pray for his early recovery from the after effects of the epic fast". Then Mr. K. Raman Menon recited a few lines of poetry composed for the occasion in Malayalam. Mr. M. N Kurup then read a poetry composed by the great Poet. Vallathol, and published in the "Mathrubhumi" Weekly on Mahatmaji's fast.

Then a prayer was held, all standing up, praying for the long life of Mahatma Gandhi.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.
New York, May 29.

Previous closing	97-1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.
London. May 29.

Previous closing	3.96-3/4
To-day's opening	3.98-3/4
To-day's closing	3.98-1/4

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, May 29.

Previous closing	9.09
To-day's opening	9.05
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	9.15
Difference	+.06

BROACH EXPECTATION:—
Broach expectation July/Aug. 214.
April May 19.34.
Difference 2.27-3/4

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JULY

Liverpool, May 29.

Previous closing	5.99
To-day's opening	6.03
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	5.92
Difference	—.07

LONDON SILVER MARKET

(From Our Commercial Correspondent).

London. May 29.

Spot	18-15/16
	+1/16
Forward	19
	+1/16

FRANC RATE.

Previous closing	35-5/8
To-day's opening	35-1/4
To-day's closing	34-29/32

GOLD

Bombay, May 29.

Gold	30-7-3
Sovereign	90-10

SILVER

Bombay. May 29.

Ready	57-10
First settlement	57-12
Second settlement	58-4

Indian Sterling Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 80-3/4.

Bombay Expresses Joy At Mahatma's Triumph

Representatives Of All Communities, Offer Prayers From Their Sacred Scriptures Amidst Thousands Of Men And Women

Several thousands of men and women participated in a meeting held on the Azad Maidan on Monday evening to offer prayers and express joy at the successful termination of Mahatma Gandhi's fast.

This was the first mass meeting held on the maidan after the launching of the second Civil Disobedience movement more than sixteen months ago followed by the ban placed by Government on political meetings.

It recalled to memory the days when Azad Maidan used to be the venue for stormy political meetings and demonstrations.

The attendance was very large, there were the usual loud speakers and on the platform there could be seen several old faces of local leaders recently released from jail which Bombay audiences missed for a long time. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Gandhi Seva Sena.

The proceedings commenced with the melodious rendering of Mahatma Gandhi's favourite song "Vaishnava Jana to" by the pupils of the Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya.

Mr Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan who is enjoying freedom after his recent incarceration then recited verses from Qoran and offered prayers on behalf of the Muslims of Bombay that Mahatma Gandhi may be spared long to continue his work for the liberation of the country and for the Cause of Harijans.

Prayers on behalf of Parsis was offered by Mr Framroze Bode who reminded the audience that if they allowed the Harijan movement to slacken Gandhiji may launch another fast and exhorted the Hindus to do away with the stigma of untouchability.

Swami Vishwananda of the Ramkrishna Ashram recited verses from the Bhagawat Gita commencing with the lines: "Through the unreal lead me to the real" and remarked "On this auspicious day when Mahatma Gandhi has come out of the ordeal triumphantly let us pray to the Almighty to give him a long lease of life for the upliftment of humanity."

DADHICHI OF MODERN AGE.

"His self-imposed fast reminds one of the vicarious torments of Jesus Christ or the sacrifices of Dadhichi. This epic fast has proved that man does not live on bread alone In these days of materialism and scepticism when man has become a pleasure seeking animal his asceticism, his prayerfulness and surrender to God is an inspiration to all human beings.

The speaker concluded with an exhortation to Hindus to wipe out the blot of untouchability.

Mr. Jamiat Singh offered prayers for a long life to Gandhiji on behalf of the Sikhs of Bombay.

After Mrs. Ratanben Mehta had addressed the gathering on the significance of Mahatma Gandhi's fast and the duty that was laid heavily on their shoulders to carry on the work of removing untouchability mass prayers were offered and the meeting terminated.

SWEETMEATS FOR HARIJAN KIDDIES

To mark the happy termination of Mahatma Gandhi's fast Miss Kamakoti Natarajan arranged a function for the distribution of sweets to children of all castes and creeds in her neighbourhood to-day at 12 p.m. at her residence in Bandra. About two hundred children, including about a hundred Harijans, were present. Mrs. Ratanben Mehta the well-known social worker presided and made an appropriate speech and explained the significance of Gandhiji's fast and offered a prayer to God for its successful termination.

Sweets were then distributed in kesaria coloured souvenir boxes which bore on one side pictures of Mahatmaji and Bai Kasturba Gandhi and on the reverse a few words in Gujerati explaining the purpose of the celebration.

After the conclusion of the function Miss Natarajan and Mrs. Mehta went to Pali Hill and distributed boxes of sweets among 70 children of the depressed classes there.

JAIN BAL MITRA MANDAL ESSAY

Five Boys Get Cash Prizes

The result of "what to do after study", a Gujarati essay organised by 'Shri Jain Bal Mitra Mandal' is as follows:—

First Prize of Rs. 5 and 3 to Visanji, Hiraji Dand and Mulji. Nathabhai Malde respectively.

Second Prize of Rs. 3 to Ratanshi Lalji Lathia. Tejpal Mulji, Lodaya, and Dhirajlal. Maganlal Zaveri.

DO YOU GET YOUR "ODOL" TUMBLER ?

The proprietors of Odol have received complaints from purchasers that they are not being given free tumblers with their purchases of Odol as advertised. All dealers have free supplies of these tumblers. which are intended for delivery to purchasers and the manufacturers will appreciate it, if any case of failure to deliver the same when purchasing Odol is immediately reported to them.

2nd WEEK & STILL THE CROWDS COME!
Extra Show Daily at 4 p.m. to Cope with the Rush!
THE CAPITOL
DAILY 3 SHOWS: At 4; 6-30 & 10 p.m.
JOHN ETHEL LIONEL BARRYMORE IN RASPUTIN AND THE EMPRESS
13 Stirring Parts Of Regal Splendour
Also Showing RUGBY CUP FINAL Exclusive to Our Theatre
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT OF RUSSIAN MUSIC.
HURRY NOW—YOUR FINAL OPPORTUNITY—PLANS OPEN.

THE COMEDY RIOT OF THE SEASON.
ONE LONG YELL OF LAUGHTER
PATHE CINEMA
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1933

THE FAST AND AFTER

Impressive scenes marked the breaking of the great Fast on Monday, not the least moving feature being the humble gifts of love sent to the Mahatma by Harijans from far and near. Congratulations and money gifts for the service of Harijans poured in from all sides and will, we have no doubt, continue to pour in for several days more. The reports of meetings held all over the country will, no doubt, gladden Gandhiji, but he will be more gratified with reports of practical anti-untouchability work done during the days of the fast. Perhaps he will not be quite satisfied with that work, but in the days to come, he will spare neither himself nor his fellow-workers till untouchability is destroyed root and branch.

In the brief statement, which his extraordinary sense of duty urged him to issue even before breaking his fast, he expressed the confidence that he will find all the strength necessary for this purpose. If his numerous followers could show a tithe of his will and energy untouchability might vanish in a few months rather than years.

WHAT NEXT?

Now that Gandhiji is past danger and will, in a few weeks, be able to resume his normal work, the question is naturally being asked what will his future activities be? That, for some time to come, anti-Untouchability work will claim his first allegiance, goes without saying. But it is inconceivable that he will ignore the claims of political activities in the midst of a great political crisis. The very fact that, within a few minutes of his release he recommended the suspension of Civil Disobedience and anticipated a worthy response from Government leading to negotiations for a settlement makes it clear that, he is fully mindful of his political responsibilities. It is a pity however, that Government have made no response to his gesture of goodwill.

There are rumours that informal negotiations have been going on between Government and responsible Congress leaders through silently working intermediaries. But it is obviously necessary that negotiations should lead to some definite, reassuring responsive gesture from Government at a very early date. Otherwise there will be growing distrust and the opportunity for restoring an atmosphere and a situation in which political activity can be resumed will slip out of our hands.

CONGRESS ATTITUDE.

Already some uneasiness has been caused by the unwise and tactless action taken by Government against a leader like Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram. Fortunately the Acting Congress President, Mr. Aney has refused to be provoked and has asked Mr. Jairamdas to respect for the time being the conditions imposed upon him. That indicates, at least, that Congress, at any rate, is determined to maintain the spirit of truce during the six weeks' suspension of Civil Disobedience. As regards Congress policy after the expiry of that period, since no radical change in the present policy can be effected without the expressed decision of those responsible, another special session of the Congress, it is now said, is likely to be summoned at an early date. What that session, if permitted, will do, will depend largely on Government's next move. We do not, conceive it possible however, that Civil Disobedience can be renewed on the lines which have been laid down by Gandhiji as conditional for its success. All that need be said is that, there are certainly alternatives more effective than the present programme and they will be more so, if they are capable of enlisting the active support of every section in the country.

FOR THE ASKING.

The situation, as it exists to-day, is helpful neither to the country nor the Government .We are fully convinced that, as far as the former is concerned, the majority of Congressmen and their sympathisers would welcome an end of a movement which is paralysing political activity instead of stimulating it and would gladly see the way opened for the initiation of a practical programme in a peaceful atmosphere. Opposition to what the people conceive to be harmful and an incessant battle for their rights, the Government must always expect, but for the asking they can have co-operation, in the sense that implies a cessation of deliberate law-breaking. It only remains for them to ask for it.

Tragedy In The Andamans

The news contained in the Government of India's communique that there is a hunger-strike since May 12 among prisoners, in the Andamans convicted of "terrorist" offences, thzat one has died through forcible feeding and another of pnemonia after one day's hunger-strike, though "food was administered through the mouth without resistance," will be received with grave uneasiness in the country. The Government of India went out of their way to send these "terrorist" prisoners, who were not sentenced to transportation, to the Andamans. At the time the decision was announced there was an India-wide agitation, but the Government pursued their way unperturbed. If they had so desired, they could easily have isolated these men in some Indian jails, instead of sending them out of India to a climate to which they were not condemned by the courts. It is not necessary to recall that the Andamans have been condemned as a penal settlement for Indian prisoners by two committees appointed by the Government themselves, or that they had promised to do away with the system at the earliest possible time.

HOW THEY DIED

The tragic affair, which the Government of India's communique now reveals needs further elucidation. The communique does not contain one word as to the nature of the grievances which provoked the strikes. Mahabir Singh started his hunger-strike on the 12th May, was fed forcibly through his nose on the afternoon of 17th and died at midnight through "shock." The Chief Commissioner "is fully satisfied that all due precaution was taken." But the prisoner died and it is curious that, thogh his condition was satisfactory up till the 16th, on the 17th it was decided that "artificial feeding was necessary". Artificial feeding is always a dangerous operation and the matter needs closer investigation than is provided by a jail inquest.

In the second case the prisoner died from "natural causes" and his death was in "no way accelerated by abstinence from food for one day." Here again one is left with the unsatisfactory impression that the authorities, whose discretion may have been at fault, have themselves decided the issue as to whether the measures taken were proper and the treatment given was all that was needed.

THE MISSING LINK

Despite these two fatalities there are still 39 hunger-strikers who are refusing to take food. The Government communique keeps th public in blissful ignorance as to why they are on hunger-strike at all, why such a drastic step was taken with regard to only two men and why the others have been allowed to continue their fast. We sincerely trust that no further attempts at forcible feeding will be made.

In the meanwhile, we may ask what are the "alleged grievances" which the prisoners thought were important enough to justify a resort to a prolonged hunger-strike? The state of things revealed in the communique requires further explanation. The gaps in the narrative require to be filled up. There was already much uneasiness among the relatives of these prisoners who were suddenly transported to the Andamans, and it will not be removed by the rather secretive attitude of the Government of India in this matter. The account given in the Government communique may or may not be correct as far as it goes. But as we have said, it does not give the public the most important fact of all, and its reticence can only create a feeling of grave uneasiness, which the Government in their own interest would do well to remove.

Press Views

"Hectoring And Bullying"

The Congress will know how to deal with the insolence with which India's destiny is sought to be ordered about by every Tom, Dick and Harry and every tu'penny rag of a newspaper in England, as if it is India's eternal privilege to minister to the power and pelf of Britain. It is really amazing the way they have trampled under foot all sense of elementary decency in relation to India—hectoring and bullying on one side and the White Paper hypocrisy on the other. Well, we wait and see if God's Providence can be thus overriden by selfishness and might!—"Searchlight."

Imperial Tactics.

By the very nature of things, it is not possible for India to enthuse over the Empire Day celebrations. Nor do the British statesmen improve the unfortunate situation by their utterances on the occasion. The Under-Secretary of State for India still talks of the trust, the reciprocal commercial benefit to India and Lancashire and the Government not exploiting the peoples of the Empire for the British. India. In reply, has only to point out the various safeguards now going to adorn the new constitution. The Premier goes one better. He is for peaceful development, and is prepared to listen to and see reason but not to be "terrorised". What a contrast this to his "I refer to India" speech of only four years ago!—"Hitawada."

Unfair And Incongruous.

Sir Samuel has given an undertaking far more comprehensive than even Lancashire could have dreamed of. He laid down as one of the conditions of any great constitutional change in India that there should be no discrimination against British businessmen or British industry. And yet, he wound up his speech with an exhortation to keep politics and business apart, all unconscious of the incongruity between the two positions. To suggest that the grant of what India demands as her birthright—a claim, too, which has been repeatedly acknowledged by Britain as legitimate—should be made dependent on the fulfilment of conditions imposed by Britain and to her satisfaction, is to take an unfair advantage of political power.—"Hindu."

Heartless

We are not at all convinced by the communique issued by the Government of Bombay in defence of the arrest and imprisoment of Mahatma Gandhi's grandson. The communique is made up of vague allegations of which the proof is not before the public. At any time we should have thought the prosecution ill-advised and the sentence excessively severe. In India the wholesome maxim that justice ought to be tempered with mercy is not observed; only too often, justice is aggravated by severity. At this juncture when his grandfather announced the suspension of the disobedience movement and he is fasting with grave risk to his life, the Government's action against his grandson should be regarded as being more heartless than necessary, or expedient.—"Leader."

A Gilded Show

The question in the House of Commons regarding the drastic action taken against the Maharaja of Alwar, and Sir Samuel Hoare's replies to them should give food for reflection to the Princes. What has happened to the Maharajas of Alwar, Nabha, and to some extent to the Maharaja of Kashmir may happen any day to any other member of the exalted order. What remains of their much vaunted treaty rights and their valued sovereignty if the security of their "gadis" depend on the whims of officers of the Foreign Department or of outside agitators. Even the mightiest of the Princes, His Exalted Highness the Nizam, was not secure against brow-beating by Lord Reading. The Chamber of Princes seems to be more or less a gilded show which is quite unable to protect the legitimate rights of its members.—"Advance."

TOPICS ON THE "TAPIS"

Poor Harijan Boy Solves Mystery Of The Fast

By B. G. HORNIMAN

(From Our Evening Edition.)

To-day at 12 noon Mahatma Gandhi broke his fast with a glass of orange juice.

There is an extremely touching significance in the fact that the orange used for this first meal was received from the beautiful hands of a poor Harijan boy who came to plead with the Mahatma before he began his fast to desist from his intention.

This boy came to Gandhiji in despair at the thought that he was going to die and that he would lose Gandhiji's help in obtaining a scholarship. "Everyone else is insincere," he said.

HIS GREAT PRIVILEGE.

Gandhiji assured him he would not die and told him to bring an orange on the 29th with which he would break his fast. "Then we will talk about your scholarship," he said.

And to-day, to the wonderment, no doubt, of this Harijan boy, who was born with the brand of untouchability on his brow, Gandhiji was alive to receive from him, so appropriately chosen from all those who would have deemed it the highest honour of their lives to be accorded the privilege, the fruit with which he broke his fast.

HE FOUND THE CLUE.

"Everyone else is insincere," said the Harijan Boy, after his wanderings of six months in search of help for his scholarship.

In this simple yet so forceful and dramatic exclamation, full of the deepest significance at this moment when Gandhiji has completed his fast and triumphantly survived his self-imposed ordeal, the Harijan revealed the mystery of the Fast.

This poor boy, unknowingly, came to the Mahatma on the very eve of the beginning of his fast and uttered in his simple direct way the words that supply the clue to the Mahatma's decision to undergo the ordeal

A LESSON TO ALL.

Gandhiji himself has never told us the exact, specific causes which led to his decision.

"Many are the causes too sacred to mention that precipitated the fast," he said, "But they are all connected with the Harijan cause."

But I think it is not wrong to assume that it may all be summed up in the absence of sincerity that the Harijan boy found everywhere.

At any rate this simple comment on the experience the Harijan boy met with in the world "Everybody else is insincere" should burn itself into the hearts of those who claim to be the followers of Mahatma Gandhi in the great battle that has to be fough against this monstrous curse of Hinduism and of all India.

WHAT IS SINCERITY.

It may be wrong to say that everybody is insincere. But that there has been and is much in-

(Continued on page 7)

Frankly Speaking

HITLER'S MANY WARS.

Hitler is determined to carry on wars on all fronts, like the ex-Kaiser. On the one hand he is creating trouble at Danzig, and on the other he is picking up a wanton quarrel with Austria. At any rate he is giving no rest either to Germany or to Europe.

Last year when Austria wanted to join a customs union with Germany, that reasonable request was vetoed by France as she naturally feared that such a union was bound to bring about a political union between the two countries.

It is only natural that the two German countries should come nearer each other, but with the kind of talk Hitler is indulging in, such a union is likely to be the signal of a great war across Europe, for Hitler is not the man to be satisfied with little.

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

At the same time Hitler is picking a quarrel with Poland and France, who are both carefully watching him and his Nazis.

There is every reason both for France and Poland, who are acting together in these matters, to feel uneasy at the position in Germany. A rally of three lakhs of Nazis is no unimportant matter. It would not take Germany long to arm these disciplined bands.

In the meanwhile the Disarmament Conference is going on with its futile talk and anti-French propaganda is carried on with all the fervour which the Nazis can muster. Is Europe really heading for a war, and is Germany to have license to plunge the whole world into a ruinous venture, before the effects of the last war have disappeared?

FROM THE LARGER STANDPOINT.

The letter written by Mr. A. S. Kambli under the caption of "Lingayats and Karnatak" raises several issues. No charges against Lingayats as such were ever made. They were meant for those political adventurers who are exploiting their community for their personal ends.

The question of Karnatak unification is of chief importance at the moment in our opinion. The more immediate need is to get Swaraj. Before that, everything dwarfs into insignificance. But it is proper that the Lingayats should have their share of Government jobs and none denies their right to them.

It is also a legitimate ambition that the Lingayat community should receive education, of which nobody has prevented them from taking advantage. A large number of Lingayats, moreover, have taken part in the national struggle with credit to themselves and their country.

Therefore, the whole trend of the article was to show up those who want their community to curry favour with the administration by supporting it through thick and thin, as if the country's salvation depended on the number of clerkships or ministerships a community can acquire!

These questions must be considered from the larger and wider stand-point of the good of the country.

THE BRAIN BEHIND IT?

The reported anti-Indian movement in Ceylon is much to be regretted, especially in view of the attempts made only a few days ago by the Ceylonese Trade Mission to India to maintain cordial trade relations between the two countries.

Mr. Peri Sundaram, Minister for Commerce, who led the Mission, observed in an address to the Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon that the movement was confined to a small misguided section of the Sinhalese. But there is possibly a sinister brain behind that section, as also some designing persons abetting these anti-Indian demonstrations as they have done for some time past in Burma.

The Commerce Minister, the Indian Merchants and all those interested in amicable relations between the two countries should closely watch the situation and do everything possible to suppress the anti-Indian movement.

THE DRUG MENACE.

The League Council has taken one more step in combating the drug menace in the countries under its influence by approving of the Draft Convention for the total suppression of illicit traffic in dangerous drugs.

The Convention not only strengthens the existing laws but also recommends punishment for the offences committed in countries other than those covered by the Hague and Geneva Conventions by making the offences subject to extradition.

It is sad to think, however, that all these humane efforts exert no influence on the Government of India who, while undertaking to suppress the export of opium except for medical purposes, permit its free use in India for the sake of revenue.

The Bombay Government, who were human enough to forbid the use of charas, a dangerous drug, have now removed the ban on the frivolous ground that it encourages the manufacture of illicit charas and thereby causes loss to Government.

Cannot the League take any action against such a Government?

Readers' Views

IRAN LEAGUE AND G. K. N.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Two correspondents have in your columns expressed wonder why G. K. N.'s death has not been deplored by the Iran League. G. K. N. was a member of that League from its start. The League was not founded by him, as was suggested by him, from time to time. He turned so deadly inimical to its aims and objects after a while and so maligned it in India and Persia in the official and unofficial world and misrepresented its activities and tried to provoke animosity between the Persians and Moslems, by public and private meetings, that he turned into an arch enemy of the League. He wanted to uproot the League by his pen. The good cause survives, however, and Mr. B. F. Bharucha, as his wont, writes on all possible subjects, and so has gone very wrong in his letter (as often he does) in which he tries to teach the Iran League its duty by G. K. N.

One Nahiobi is equally ignorant of the past behaviour of G K. N. towards the Iran League, which has on its records the letters and writings of G. K N., of which he seems to be wholly unaware. G. K. N. is dead and the Iran League is too honourable to publish the deeds of G. K. N., who was expelled from it, after due notice to him, to justify its conduct on numerous occasions.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha may know that G. K. N. made pretensions to influence in Persia and the Near East, which he did not possess at all. He was removed from the post of Vice-President of the League long ago, when his doings were found out and particularly because he definitely willified the Zoroastrian religion as now practised, "as Devil-worship," than which the worst foe of our dear religion has not blackened it more. He did this and persisted in his attacks on our religion, when Editor of the Iran League Bulletin. For this he was also removed as Editor. Far from being a leading light of the League, he aimed latterly at no less than uprooting the Iran League.—Yours, etc.,

TRUTHFUL.

(We publish the above as being an answer to the charge made against the League by other correspondents, but we have deleted certain portions which are calculated to create unnecessary pain to the friends of "G. K. N." The point at issue is whether it was worthy of the League to ignore the memory of G. K. N. when paying a tribute to other distinguished Parsis recently deceased even if he was an opponent:—Editor.)

REFUND ON TICKETS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. D.J. Diwadkar's letter re: Christmas concession return ticket perhaps, my experience in 1931-32 may help him.

On the 19th December, 1931, I reached Howrah from Bombay via Nagpur, on a first class Christmas concession ticket, which was collected at Howrah. Two days before I returned to Bombay, on the 5th January, 1932, I discovered that the wrong end of the ticket had been collected and naturally, I was uneasy about it and went at once to Howrah Station to find out what should be done.

The Railway authorities soon put me at ease by informing me that they had long discovered the mistake and, in order to avoid any inconvenience to me in case I did not discover the same, they had wired to all ticket inspectors on the line as far as Victoria Terminus to allow me to travel with the wrong end.

It is clear that even if I did not discover the mistake in time the Railway authorities would not have charged me excess fare as they did in the case of Mr. Diwadkar. May I take this opportunity to mention that the Railway authorities of the Bengal-Nagpur line at Howrah are very courteous and polite and help passengers readily.—Yours etc.,

C.L.D.

Bombay, May 29.

To Correspondents

Bapatlal Manekial (Nadiad)—We do not usually take up an individual's controversy with another paper. Besides, as you say the matter is 'sub judice'. While, therefore, we cannot publish your letter we are watching the matter and will deal with it on its own merits when the time comes.

"Shankarappa".—We have already published a letter dealing with the subject on the same lines as yours.

COMPULSORY SUPERSTITION

Too The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The virus of religion seems to be active again, leading to muddled brains as usual. Mr. G. N Gokhale threatens again to get the Senate to recommend to Principals of Colleges that regular doses of superstition be administered compulsorily to students who are unfortunately in their charge.

His resolution on religious education (incidentally a contradiction in terms) is hard to beat for containing so many lies, expressed or implied, in such a short space.

The absurdity of the resolution ought to be patent to anybody who takes the trouble to think, when the lies involved will be immediately visible.

The resolution starts thus: "As religion has always served as a basis of morality amongst all nations..." This is a 'factual' lie, inasmuch as religions have always borrowed already existing moral ideas and sometimes invented immoral ideas of their own, e. g. the religion of the Thugs. It also involves the implied lie that what has always happened must necessarily be good

Then it goes on to "fostering a spiritual atmosphere by the reading of books treating of eternal varieties both from religion and science." This is the kind of eternal humbug by which nebulous minds try to imagine that they are sublime. "Spiritual atmosphere" is a meaningless phrase and so is "eternal verities". It says further: "In the earlier years the great truths common to all religions should be emphasised." There are no truths common to all religions and I challenge Mr. Gokhale to point out any. Even a belief in God is not common, since Buddhism is definitely atheistic.

"The teaching should be free from any dogma," when dogma is the essence of every religion!

The only sensible part of the resolution is: "...should be encouraged to make a comparative study of the great religions..... Freedom of thought should be encouraged..." Mr. Gokhale, of course, hopes to catch students young enough, before they can rebelliously insist on thinking for themselves, and so fuddle their brains with all kinds of superstitions that even a comparative study will not upset them. Freedom of thought has just been put in as a concession to the modern spirit. Anybody who really advocated freedom of thought would hardly be foolish enough to stifle it by compulsory religion. In spite of this, a really impartial comparative study of religions is bound to demonstrate their absurdity to anybody with a particle of intelligence and so to frustrate Mr. Gokhale's hopes.

Religions have always been making spurious claims as regards morality. When monogamy came to be considered the only moral form of marriage in Europe, Christianity pounced upon it as its own, though the Bible does not at all justify it.

Since sex morality is considered the most important part of morality, if not the only important part, one has only to compare the different religions on this point to see how absurd is the idea of any commond ground to all religions. Religions may condemn crime and prostitution, but the fact remains that criminals and prostitutes are extremely religious and that religion has no favourable effect on morals.

Further, anybody who talks of religion and science in the same breath or pretends that they have any views in common is either trying to humbug the gullible public or understands neither science nor religion. Religion has always had to recede as science has advanced, and has had to take refuge in whatever may be unknown to science at any given time, and to make the futile claim that religion could explain what science could not. Human ignorance has therefore been the basis of religion, knowledge that of science.

It is indeed puerile to pretend that these direct opposites can be reconciled. People with a will to believe can believe what they please, but their minds are too nebulous to enable them to convince others. Education has knowledge for its object and is therefore allied to science and opposed to religion, whose great ally is ignorance. Any talk of religious education is therefore meaningless drivel, unworthy of modern educationists, and if the Senate keeps awake, which may be difficult, it is not easy to imagine it passing a senseless resolution which would be a disgrace to the University.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. KARVE.

REPLY TO MALAVIYA'S CHARGE-SHEET

Bengal Govt. Exonerates Police And Simla Says Ditto To It

SIMLA, May 29.

A long communique has been issued by the Government of India, replying to the allegations made by Pandit Malaviya in a statement made on 9th April, relating to certain incidents in connection with the attempt to hold the Congress Session in Calcutta.

As regards the first incident, alleging serious assault on delegates by Police Sergeants, the Government declare that action was taken in full view of the public and Pressmen, and even the extremist Calcutta newspapers made no reference to the alleged incident, while the Calcutta Corporation Ambulance on the spot had to go away empty.

PARTIAL ADMISSION.

With regard to the second incident, alleging assault on Congress delegates in police custody, the communique states: "The facts are that some delegates attempted to escape and other would not enter the van. Some force had to be used. No prisoner complained when the Inspector visited the Jail next morning, while minor injuries caused to twelve prisoners were the natural result of force used in effecting arrests and getting them into the van. The Government of Bengal are convinced that the allegation of Pandit Malaviya that when the prisoners arrived, sergeants lined up in two rows and made prisoners run the gauntlet, is untrue and maliciously false."

As for the third allegation that when delegates were arrested at Kalighat, a number of them were wantonly assaulted, the communique describes how delegates defied the police and shouted revolutionary slogans such as "Long Live Revolution" and "Down With the British Government." Only eleven out of 206 arrested men were injured, and in view of the circumstances in which the arrests were made, the number of injured cannot be said to be excessive.

IT WAS ALL THEIR FALT.

The fourth allegation is that two out of 21 U.P. delegates arrested at Kalighat were brutally attacked at Bhowanipore Thana. The communique states that force was used in putting them under arrest as they were extremely violent and would not boardr the lorry. Four complained of assault against a sergeant, but had no injury and declined to go to hospital for examination.

The communique proceeds:—

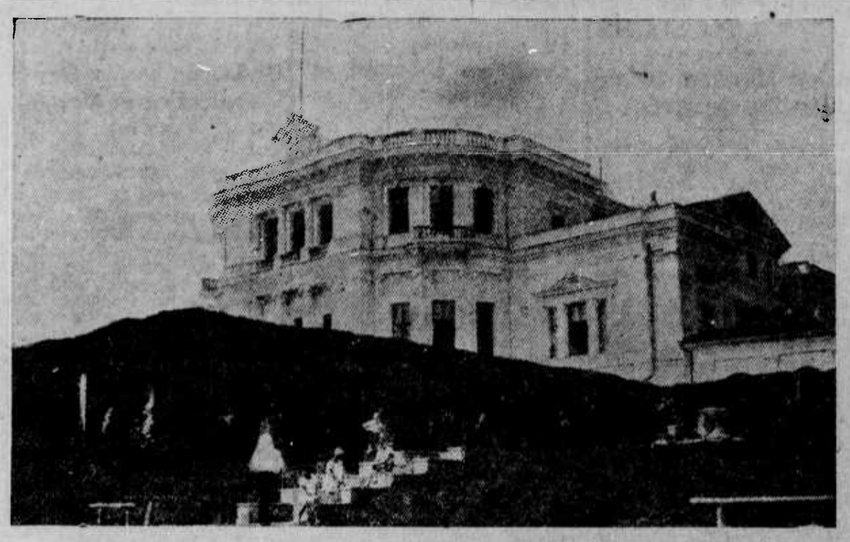
"The Government of Bengal have dealt with these allegations on the basis of careful examination of a repor submitted by the Commissioner of Police and their own acquaintance with what appeared in the nawspapers and reports received by them at the time of the session.

Apart from the fact that none of these serious allegations appeared in the press shortly after the events are alleged to hav occurred, the Bengal Government draw attention to the fact that the Legislative Council of Bengal was in session till the evening of 4th April. Thus members of the Council would have had full opportunity of drawing the attention of the Government by means of questions or adjournment of the House.

CONCLUSIVE PROOF

This absence of any attempt to refer to the alleged incidents in the Council is, in their opinion, an almost conclusive proof that no such occurrences took place. The Government of Bengal consider the statement as a whole to be a false statement issued to discredit the work of the Calcutta police, to whose efforts was mainly due the complete failure of the attempt to hold the Indian National Congress.

The Government of India after considering the report of the Bengal Government fully endorse their conclusions.—A.P.



A Summer Rest Home for Russian Workers in a former palace of the old nobility.

MRS. NAIDU PLANTS LIFE IN MAHATMA

(Continued from page 1.)

satisfied, the most over-worked was Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Having taken her post at the portico early this morning, for two continuous hours, she scrutinised every chit or telegram that came for Gandhiji.

Hundreds of visitors poured in with recommendations for admission to the fast-breaking function but they could not enter the door to the drawing room, where Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had taken her post.

PLANTED LIFE IN MAHATMA.

While she was refusing permission to one of the visitors, the Garden Superintendent of the "Parnakuti" approached her and requested her to plant a tree in memory of Gandhiji's success.

She replied: "I do not want to plant anything. I have just planted life in the frail figure lying on the cot inside."

Those who have been watching at "Parnakuti" know full well that she did plant life in the frail figure lying on the cot. She entered Parnakuti with Gandhiji and from that moment she has been at her post of duty, little caring for the strain which this wrought on her already ailing body. Not a chit, not a visiting-card, not a caller at Parnakuti could escape her scrutiny.

She was the fountain of cheerfulness, and by her bright talk and never-failing jokes, she diffused cheerfulness where there was depression.

"Akka," by which term of endearment Sarojini is being addressed by her intimate associates, was the most popular figure at the Parnakuti.

MAHATMA'S WILL TO LIVE.

Success of the fast was due to Gandhiji's co-operation with his medical attendants in conserving his energy, but mainly to his enormous will-power and determination to live. But help rendered by his four faithful attendants: Brij Krishna, Bal Krishna, Dhurandhar and Harihar Sharma, is not to be forgotten. These four disciples of Gandhiji silently and with all devoted attention were looking after Gandhiji and it is the general opinion at Parnakuti that the four better men could not have been found for that work.

ANSARI'S OPTIMISM.

The presence of Doctor Ansari in Poona, was a source of great help and relief not only to the inmates of the Parnakuti but to Gandhiji himself. Ansari's assurance: "I will never allow Bapu to die on my lap. I will never allow him to die at all," was very reassuring and cheered and brightened up many, coming, as it did the very next morning after Gandhiji had passed a very critical night. It was Dr. Ansari who immediately saw Gandhiji on the 5th or 6th day very confidently said that he would come out of fast with flying colours. His and Dr. Roy's presence in Poona contributed to a considerable extent to the success of the fast.

Dr. Dinshaw Mehta, also played a very important part, and was not a little responsible for Gandhiji's emerging out of penance without complication. It is not out of place to mention the services rendered by Sjt. Mathradas Tricumji, who was seen moving about the Parnakuti attending to Gandhiji, and receiving and sending messages from him and looking after every detail.

Syt. Mahadeo Desai and Smti. Kasturba were there always near Gandhiji's bedside.

SPENDS COMFORTABLE DAY

Gandhiji spent a very comfortable day since breaking fast. To-day till ten he was able to take six ounces of orange juice, three ounces of crape juice, and two spoon fulls of honey with water. He chatted off and on with attendants and Doctors nearby. As the weather is very damp and there has been heavy rain, Gandhiji was removed inside the hall fairly in the evening where usual prayer and music programme were gone through. More than five hundred messages of congratulations and greetings from all over the world were received since the breaking of the fast. All Doctors who have been attending on Gandhiji during the fast were entertained at a dinner to-night by Raja Dhanraj Girji of Hyderabad. During the fast Raja has been very helpful and Doctors Ansari, Roy and other important visitors to Parnakuti have been in given special bungalow and a fleet of cars have been at their disposal

CONSULTEES' MESSAGE TO MAHATMA

Plead For Govt. Gesture To End Impasse And Establish Peace

(Special Cable)

LONDON, May 29.

Profound relief and thankfulness have been expressed in London that Gandhiji has successfully withstood the ordeal. These feelings have been mingled with astonishment at the Mahatma's power of endurance and concern, lest complications should set in.

A meeting of the British Indian Delegation was held at which representatives of all sections present authorised the Aga Khan to cable to Mahatma Gandhi as follows::—

MESSAGE TO MAHATMA

"Providence having enabled you to complete the fast, we send you warmest greetings and sincerest wishes that you may achieve the object nearest to your heart by removing the evil of untouchability and strengthening Indian Unity."

Mr. C. F. Andrews interviewed by Reuter expressed his intense thankfulness to the Almighty God for preserving Mahatma Gandhi's life and said that he had personally witnessed in various parts of the country recently visited, especially among the poor, a wave of increasing sympathy towards Mahatma Gandhi as the fast continued and also a better understanding of what was implied in his campaign against untouchability.

Mr. H. S. L. Polak expressed the delight of all who know Gandhiji that the ordeal had been successfully completed and said that he hoped that it was an augury of further success of his work.

OPPORTUNITY FOR GOVT.

Mr. A Rangaswami Iyengar, expressing thankfulness sincerely hoped that Government would take advantage of the unique opportunity of making a generous gesture of conciliation towards the Congress. He said he had no doubt that Gandhiji would most generously respond.

Sir Phiroze Sethnea paid a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi's wonderful will power and said that the fast would raise him yet higher in the estimeation of the Indian masses.

He regarded the suspension of the civil disobedience as a stepping stone to complete cessation if only Government made the Congress course easy. Gandhiji and his disciples would now surely give up civil disobedience, if given an opportunity. He urged the government not to miss the chance which would result in a great improvement in the situation in India and greatly help Indian delegates here.—Reuter.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS'S TRIBUTE

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas said that it was a matter for relief and gratitude that Mahatma Gandhi would still be available to the country. Despite political differences it could not be challenged that his great soul was capable of most salutary influence. Sir Purshotamdas paid a tribute to Gandhiji's signal service during the last three decades enhancing India's name and fame throughout the world and said he had no doubt that mercy of Providence would enable him to render more services in future. He prayed for Gandhiji's quick recovery to normal health.

SAPRU & JAYAKAR ON GANDHIJI'S GESTURE

They Still Hope Govt. Would Show Courage

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 29.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, who are among the many to cable congratulations and greetings to Gandhiji from London, told Reuter that they were delighted that the fast was over and they sincerely hoped he would be long spared to serve the country and bring about that unity of aim and ideals and method of work without which we could not hope to achieve great results.

They added: "We feel most strongly that he has made a very fine gesture quite characteristic of him as a man of courage and we sincerely hope that the Government of India will show equal courage in meeting the situation generously without imposing humiliating conditions. Large political issues of abiding character cannot be decided in terms of victory or defeat for one party or other."

LANSBURY'S RICH TRIBUTE

LONDON, May 29.

Gandhiji's fast was the triumph of mind over matter, declared Mr. George Lansbury at a meeting of the India League in London. Mr. Lansbury added Gandhiji asked no one to suffer with him but just risked his life in a most difficult manner for the purpose of awakening the conscience of his fellow religionists. Mr. Lansbury hoped that his suffering and endurance would accomplish the end Gandhiji had in view.—Reuter

DOCTORS COMPLIMENT MAHATMA

POONA, May 29.

A bulletin issued from Parnakuti at 7 this evening by Drs. Ansari and Roy says:—

"Mahatma Gandhi has been resting after breaking his fast. His physical condition continues to be very weak. He is, according to his own desire, taking orange juice alternately with honey and water. His willing co-operation with the doctors is a great help to them in their efforts to bring him back to normal health."

Dr. Ansari, Dr. Roy and Mr. M. S Aney are returning to their respective places to-morrow.

For the next fortnight, Bombay doctors will be visiting Gandhiji in turn every day.—A. P.

Sir John Anderson, Governor of Bengal, accompanied by Miss Mackanzie, Miss Anderson and personal staff returned on Monday morning to Madras by train from Ootacamund and left for Calcutta, the same afternoon by S. S. "Manila."—A P

WILL MUSLIMS TRANSCEND THEIR COMMUNAL OUTLOOK?

Problem Must Be Solved In Spirit Of Largehearted Sympathy, Says "Dar-ul-Islam" Editor

MADRAS (By Mail.)

Mr. Daud Shah Sahib, Editor, "Dar-Ul-Islam," a weekly Muslim journal published in Madras, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"I take this opportunity of congratulating Moulana Sheik Abdul Majid on the timely and the sagacious statement he has issued to the Press urging Hindu-Muslim unity, complete withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience movement by the Congress and adoption by the Government of a more conciliatory tone and policy by releasing all the Congress leaders so as to enable them to confer together.

CLOSE UP YOUR RANKS.

It is scarcely necessary for me to emphasise the urgent need there is for closing up our ranks and presenting one united front to all those who are out to keep India in subjection both politically and economically and it is a truism to say that 'united we stand; divided we fall'. At no time was this more appropriate than at the present critical juncture when the destinies of our vast and ancient country are being shaped in London at the Joint Parliamentary Committee. If the communal problem is satisfactorily solved and we are able to go and press forward with one voice and accent, important and vital amendments to the proposals of the "White Paper," it will have a tremendous effect on the powers-that-be and they will be compelled to consider ten times before rejecting our claim for a fuller and better type of democratic responsible Government both in the Centre and in the Provinces.

MAKING THEM RESPONSIBLE.

Apart from this bigger consideration, there is one other circumstance which must provoke all the communities into thinking as to how best to bring into existence Ministerial responsibility to the Legislature in spite of the safeguards adumberated in the "White Paper".

The communal problem must be solved in a spirit of large-hearted sympathy and mutual accommodation. Only when this is done that we can think of democratic political parties based on popuar programme of work. I appeal to all Muslim to transcend their communal outlook and reshape their policy so that they may take their worthy place in the politics of the country.—A. P.

TOPICS ON THE "TAPIS"

(Continued from page 6)

sincerity in the movement for the eradication of untouchability is undoubted.

Sincerity, let it be remembered, is not a virtue that can exist in parts. There is the superficial sincerity that is represented by what is vulgarly known as "lip sympathy."

But unless sincerity is translated into action, unless it permeates every thought and deed of one's life in relation to a great cause like this, it ceases to be a virtue and becomes more an obstacle and a danger than a help.

More than that, when such an issue as this is involved, he who claims to help, who would be a warrior in the great fight that has to be waged, ceases to be sincere unless he is positively exerting all the energy, physical and moral, of which he is capable for the removal of untouchability.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

This evening meetings are to be held all over the country when resolutions will be passed expressing gratitude for Gandhiji's survival and praying that, as a result of the great fast, "the difference which unfortunately divided us may give way to feelings of permanent and mutual goodwill and friendliness among all sections of our people."

I anticipate that many thousands will assemble on the Azad Maidan and subscribe to this resolution, but the important thing is whether it will be carried into effect with full sincerity.

SEPTEMBER FAST AND AFTER.

During and immediately after the fast of last September, there was a great wave of intense emotional enthusiasm, but later there succeeded a phase of apathy, and even many of those who took upon themselves the task of organising and directing the movement were wanting in true sincerity.

DIRECTION OF MOVEMENT.

That wave of emotion and enthusiasm, was no doubt effective to a great extent. It created a field of activity, where activity had not before existed, but many of those who were very vocal and very enthusiastic and energetic while the Poona fast was in progress and for a short while after, soon subsided nto inertia.

It is this tendency to lapse into inactivity that has to be tackled and, in this connection, I must say that the direction of the movement, so far as leagues and other organisations that have come into being are concerned, is not in the hands of people who inspire much confidence in the public or seem to have the inclination or capacity to create the mass enthusiasm and activity that is essential for the success of a movement of this kind.

FAULTY ORGANISATIONS.

This may be due to the fact that the organisation of these bodies is not on a suitable constitutional and democratic basis.

I have heard complaints as to this. Committees and office-bearers are appointed instead of being elected and what work is done, is carried on chiefly by personal dictation.

If this is true, the sooner these organisations are put on a fitting, democratic basis the better. This is not the kind of work in which success can ever be achieved under any sort of personal dictatorship, except, of course, of the supreme chosen head.

In such circumstances, the movement will remain in the hands of a few people, some of whom may be sincere and well-intentioned while others will be in it only for self-aggrandisement or out of deference to their conception of their own importance.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

The people who lead the movement, who make and run the machinery of it, must possess the confidence of the people and be able to inspire them with enthusiasm and that can only be, if they are chosen and given authority by the general body of workers.

Whatever happens, the movement must not be allowed to "slump" again. It must be driven with fresh enthusiasm and must be carried from achievement to achievement by the force of incessant popular activity, until such a fire has been set ablaze from one end of India to the other as will, once and for all, consume the iniquity of untouchability.

It is to achieve this that Mahatmaji has passed through this ordeal. If the accusation that "all are insincere" is to be rejected and disproved, it can only be by whole-hearted devotion on the part of those who meet to express thanksgiving for his survival and the justification of these formal demonstrations by practical work and example.

B. G. HORNIMAN.

In the House of Commons Sir Alfred Knox suggested the possibility that the Government of India should pay over sufficient capital to ensure Indian pensions. Sir S. Hoare referred to his previous answers and said he realised there was considerable anxiety on the matter. He adder that the question would be considered by the Select Committee.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

KING SUFFERS FROM RHEUMATISM.

LONDON, May 29.

King is unlikely to attend trooping of colour in celebration of his birthday next Saturday and his place will probably be taken by Prince of Wales. It is understood that persistence of rheumatism on King's left shouider makes wearing of fulldress uniform undesirable.—Reuter.

NEW DANZIG GOVERNMENT.
(Special Cable).

BERLIN, May 29.

No anti-Jewish measures will be taken by the new Government of Danzig following the Nazi victory in elections. Dr. Hermann Rauschning, the prospective President of the Danzig Senate, told Pressmen here to-day. Dr. Hermann declared Jewry and kindred problems played no part in Danzig and added that the new administration would take all steps to ensure sanctity of treaties and all its measures would be strictly legal. With the German National and Centre Parties, Nazis would be able to obtain two-thirds majority which would suffice for all the proposed new measures. He stressed willingness of Nazis to work with Poland to clear up the questions at issue, but this must be based on reciprocity and readiness for peace did not mean readiness to be oppressed and any inalienable rights could in no case be sacrificed.

ROOSEVELT'S CONFIDANCE IN BANKING COMMITTEE.
(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, May 29.

It is understood that President Roosevelt has informed the Senate Banking Committee investigating business of Morgans that he desires to "have investigation go through without limit." It is also reported that he has indicated his "complete confidence in the Committee." This, presumably, is connected with dissension in the Committee on the conduct of investigation by Pecora. Counsel for the Committee, and sensational rumours that his opponents are preparing an attempt to discredit him by digging up alleged irregularities of his past. Pecora has replied to alleged "whispering" campaign that his record is "open book."

ANGLO-PERSIAN AGREEMENT RATIFIED

TEHERAN, May 29.

The Medjliss has ratified the New Anglo-Persian Oil Agreement between the company and the Persian Government. It now only remains to be signed by the Shah before coming into force.—Reuter.

Notice to Agents

AGENTS ARE REQUESTED to book their orders immediately for the usual MATRICULATION SUPPLEMENT, containing names and numbers of successful candidates to be published this year on the 31st instant.

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The Commission allowed will be 25 per cent. on copies sold.

MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

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THE SON-DAUGHTER

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Next Attraction AT THE CAPITOL Plans Open.

JAIL CHIEF ACCUSES POLICE HEAD

Forcible Conversion And Marriage Of His Daughter By Latter Are Alleged By Former In Petition To Viceroy

It is alleged that the unmarried daughter of Rai Sahib Devi Ditta Mall, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Dera Ismail Khan, has been converted to Islam and married to Mr. Gul Mohd. Khan, I.P., D.O.F.C., Oghi. The father of the girl, Priya Vati, aged less than 18 years, has submitted a memorial to the Viceroy requesting him to have his daughter restored to him, as he alleges she is being forcibly detained by Mr. Gul Mohd. says the Dera Ismail Khan Correspondent of "Advance."

R. S. Devi Ditta Mal makes serious allegations against Mr. Gul Mohd., who, he says, during his stay of two and half years at D. I. Khan as Superintendent of Police, gained the confidence of the memorialist, who is the Superintendent of the Central Jail, D. I. Khan, since 1931. Mr. Gul Mohd. Khan was transferred to Oghi as D.O.F.C., in January, 1933.

Lala Devi Ditta Mal further says after a riot broke out in D. I. Khan Jail in 1931, he used to remain in jail precints even during the night. So in February, 1933, when his wife went to Hasan Abdal for pilgrimage, she at his bidding, took the girl also with her. From Hasan Abdal his wife and daughter went to Manshera to condole with Mrs. Sheikh Mahbub Ali, wife of Sheikh Mahbub Ali, Assistant Commissioner, Manshera, whose son died recently.

ALLEGED DODGE.

R. S. Devi Ditta Mal further alleges that at Manshera, Mr. Gul Mohammed Khan, D.O.F.C., persuaded them to visit Oghi for a few days for change. Both the mother and the daughter, simple and unexperienced as they were and knowing that he was on intimate terms with the memorialist, agreed to visit Oghi for two or three days. At Oghi, it is alleged, the mother was turned out and the daughter forcibly detained and later, under undue influence, converted to Islam.

The mother at once reported the matter to the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara (Abbottabad) and several others, including non-officials, and laid before them her woeful tale but it proved a fruitless effort.

He further says that Mr. Gul Mohammed Khan's statement that the girl had been married to him by her mother is false.

In the end the memorialist prays His Excellency to order the restoration of Priya Vati, his daughter, to him.

BRIDEGROOM MAKES UP MIND IN TIME

A romance between a young widow and a former "down-and-out" was shattered within an hour of the time fixed for the wedding.

The bride-to-be was Mrs. Rose Wood, a twenty-three-years old girl, whose husband died eight months ago.

An hour before the time fixed for the ceremony at Lambeth, Mrs. Wood visited the vicar, the Rev. H. Clapham, with the best man, and showed him a letter from the bridegroom which stated that it was "better to have ten minutes of disappointment than a whole lifetime of misery."

"The bridegroom was Robert Stallard," said Mr. Clapham. "He came to our shelter in Westminster Bridge-rd three months ago, and he was so smart that I made him Sergeant of the Shelter.

"Later I got him a job as a motor driver, and he met Mrs. Wood."

"Eighty "down-and-outs" were invited to the wedding ceremony, and some of them were already in the church when the vicar announced that the wedding was "off."

A Daily Need!

OFTEN neglect of a simple injury will lead to blood poison or an outbreak of septic sores. Therefore, dress every cut, burn, or insect bite with this antiseptic Zam-Buk and avert dangerous complications. Zam-Buk is the wonderful herbal ointment that kills and excludes disease germs, soothes pain, allays inflammation and swelling, and grows new healthy skin. All dealers sell Zam-Buk at Re. One or Rs. 2-4 a box.

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"Bombay Chronicle"

FROM TEMPLES TO SLUMS

Malabar Workers Sweep Harijan Quarters

A number of anti-untouchability workers, led by Mr. K. Kelappan and Mr. T. R. Krishnaswamy Ayyar, were seen sweeping the floors of huts and cleaning the drains or cess pools in a slum in Calicut on May 24, says the Pattambi correspondent of the "Madras Mail."

They were at work for four hours from 7 a.m. They arrived with a number of tubs, buckets, brooms, and spades and other implements and offered to clean the cherri. The dwellers hesitated to admit the visitors thinking that these were unable to do the work properly and might only cause further damage to the tenements. The visitors were, however, allowed to clean the compounds and the surroundings and as this was done to satisfaction they were admitted into the huts, which they swept and disinfected.

The party then proceeded to bathe the children. Many children fled at their approach or did not like to be interfered with, but by the distribution of biscuits and sweets which the visitors had brought with them the recalcitrants were won over and were washed.

The biscuits and sweets, as also the soaps and disinfectants used by the party, were the gifts of certain firms.

CASTE HINDUS PLEASED.

The cleaning of slums has become for the moment the most important part of the anti-untouchability movement, in Malabar. And this has caused relief and satisfaction to caste Hindus as anti-untouchability workers, being engaged in the slums, have little or no time for temple-entry activities.

Mr. Kelappan has issued an appeal to the effect that all cherries in Malabar should be cleaned and help rendered to all Harijans in any manner possible before the end of Mr. Gandhi's fast.

LOVE STRONGER THAN LURE OF POWER

Though she is to be known only as "Miss Bernadotte," a baby just born here has royal blood in her veins.

She is the little daughter of the beautiful Mrs. Karin Bernadotte, wife of the former Prince Lennart of Sweden, who renounced his right to the Swedish throne.

Had it not been for royal opposition to the marriage this little girl would have been a royal princess.

"Mr. Bernadotte," as the former Prince Lenart now styles himself, and his commoner bride were married in London in 1931.

Their wedding was the sequel to a childhood romance.

But King Gustave, grandfather of the bridegroom, strenuously opposed, and declared that the Prince must forfeit his rank, right of succession and membership of the Royal Family of Sweden if he persisted in his intention.

After his marriage the Prince lost his title and reverted to the family name of Bernadotte.

He was permitted, however, to return to Sweden to live.

"Mr. Bernadotte" is the only son of Prince William of Sweden. His wife was formerly Miss Karin Nissvandt.

SHORT-LIVED CONJUGAL HAPPINESS

The tragedy of a young bride widowed two months after her marriage lies behind the murder, confirmed by the India Office recently of Mr. John Mackereth at Moulmein, near Rangoon in Burma.

Mr. Mackereth, who was a deputy conservator, in the Indian Forestry Service, was shot by an Indian servant, with his own sporting gun.

"My son had only been married since March," said Mr. F. G. Mackereth, of Highfield-hill, Norwood, S.E., the other day. "His wife was the sister of a fellow-officer named Stephens.

"My son went to hospital while he was on leave in England, to be treated for malaria, and Mr. Stephens was in the next bed," said Mr. Mackereth.

"When Miss Ena Stephens went to visit her brother my son was introduced to her, and their friendship developed so quickly that Miss Stephens went out to Rangoon and they were married last March."

Mr. Mackereth cannot understand the motive for the crime. "My son," he said, "was very good to his servants, and when he came home for a year recently he paid the wages of one of his staff during the whole time."

Mr. John Mackereth was 35 years of age.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN BURMA

Conditions Unsettled In Arabian Sea

POONA, May 29.

The bay consoon is active in Burma. The monsoon has been strong in Balabar, where widespread and heavy rain has again fallen. Conditions continue unsettled in the south east Arabian Sea off the Malabar and Kanara Coast. Associated with thunderstorms there also has been general rain in Mysore and local rain in the Konkan, north Hyderabad, east central Provinces, Chota Nagpur and Assam, while a few falls have occurred in Bengal, Orissa, Bombay, Deccan, and South East Madras. The Western disturbance, which is passing Eastwards has caused a few thundershowers in Baluchistan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair three quarters of an inch; Amert three inches; Owa and Yamethin two inches; Bassein and Akyab one and a half inches; Tavoy and Mandalay one inch; Minbu three quarters of an inch; Kyaukpyu, Monywa, Bhamo and Maymyo half an inch; Rangoon and Lashio quarter of an inch; Mymensingh and Cherrapunji three inches; Hazaribagh two inches; Gauhati one and a half inches; Jalpaiguri one inch; Cuttack, Panchi and Darjeeling three quarters of an inch; Dhubri, Barisal and Shillong half an inch; Silchar and Cox Bazar quarter of an inch; Jagdalpur three quarters of an inch, Pachmarhi and Raipur half an inch; Quetta quarter of an inch, Mangalore 8 inches, Cochin and Mercara three inches; Calicut two inches; Mahableshwar one and a half inches; Karwar and Belgaum three quarters of an inch; Aurangabad and Miraj half an inch; Mysore Trichinopoly and Kodiakanal quarter of an inch

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease, but continue to be widespread in Burma and extend and increase in Assam and Bengal. Rainfall will also continue in Malabar and extend and increase in Mysore, Konkan and West and South Deccan. Light thundershowers may also occur along North-West Frontier.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Locally heavy rain will continue in Malabar, and may extend in Kanara during the next 24 hours. —A. P.

EUROPEAN ASSAULTED

ALLAHABAD, May 29.

Private Harrison of C. Company of the Prinse of Wales' Regiment at Allahabad was, it is reported, severely assaulted near Fort on Saturday night by some unknown Indians and was removed to the Station Hospital for treatment.

The police are investigating.—A. P.

SAAR WON'T TOLERATE FASCISTS

New Decree Arms Police With Drastic Powers

Alarmed at cotinual disorders provoked by Hitlerites, the Saar Government has put before the Landesrat three decrees to give it special power to repress agitation, stating in presenting the decrees, "It cannot be denied that at present there is a shameless pressure, accompanied by threats, against freedom of action and personal opinion."

The first decree gives the Government the right to forbid processions and meetings and the wearing of uniforms of political association; to suspend the publication of periodicals, to order the printing by newspapers of government statements, to close establishments dangerous to the public order, and to arrest all persons carrying arms

The second gives the Government the right to use its own police to insure order in towns ordinarily policed by local forces, the object being to prevent the connivance of police in Hitlerite crimes, like the kidnaping recently of a citizen of the Saar who was taken over the border into Germany apparently by the complicity of the Saar frontier guards.

The third decree gives the Government power to dismiss instantly any policemen for grave faults without using the castomary procedure, measure designed to eliminate the many Hitlerlites in the police force who have permitted violent acts by National Socialists.

Increasing interest is being shown in the progress of journalism in Lucknow and other cities of the United Provinces, and the recent formation of United Journals Limited is a proof of this.

The object of the company is to bring out daily and weekly journals in Urdu, Hindi and English from Lucknow and other places in the United Provinces.

The Company has a distinguished directorate with Raja Nawab Ali Khan as Chairman.

DEFIANCE OF SARDA ACT

High-Court Orders Stay Of Proceeding In Masulipatam

MASULIPATAM May 26.

The High Court has ordered the stay of proceedings in a sensational case under the Sardar Act, which is on the file of the District Magistrate, Kistna and stands posted for hearing on May 31st.

The Order was received here yesterday and refere to a complaint filed by the local Sarda Act Committee against some prominent merchants of Masulipatam who are said to have performed a "child marriage" in Frenchpet, Masulipatam on August 6th 1932.

Counsel for the accused raised a preliminary objection before the District Magistrate, Kistna, at the commencement of proceedings to the effect that British Courts lacked jurisdiction to try offences committed in French limits.

Another objection was, that the Sarda Act was ultra vires, in as much as the bill for whose introduction in the Assembly the Viceroy had given his sanction was different in a substantial measure from the act, which was placed on the Statute Book.

The Counsel argued that the alterations made in the Bill when it went through the select Committee stage were such that they transformed it beyond recognition.

Hence, it was argued that it was a new Bill altogether and was ultravires.

The third objection was, that the act set at naught the proclamation of Queen Victoria and successive Emperors and that it was therefore not to be considered a statute which could compel observance.

The District Magistrate held that sufficient proof was not forth coming as to why the case could not be proceeded with but the accused moved the High Court for stay of proceedings last month.

The High Court passed orders derecting stay of proceedings until the question was considered and decided.

VICTIMS OF 'CURSE'?

Mysterious Death Of Newly Married Couple Recalls Century Old Vendetta

Within Twelve hours of the gay revelry that followed their marriage two young people of the District of Oletta in Corsica, lay dead in the room that was meant to be their bridal chamber.

The victims, Andrea Suggia and Maria Garche, were members of two families between which there had been waged for nearly a century a vendetta that has already cost scores of lives.

And associated with the vendetta there was the famous curse, supposed to have been pronounced by the first Suggia when he lay dying from the wounds inflicted by his foe.

This curse, says "The People" was to the effect that the first of his race who would ignore the law of the vendetta by associating in any way with one of the rival family would die suddenly and his fate would be shared by the other.

Even after this lapse of time the decision of two members of the rival houses to forget the feud because they had learned to love each other caused much headshaking.

NO FLASHES

When the marriage took place members of the rival families were in evidence around the church for the religious ceremony and around the matric for the civil one, but the presence of police prevented the encounters that were feared.

Even at the wedding feast, to which members of the two families had to be invited, there were no clashes, and in this atmosphere of good will people began to wonder if there was, after all, anything in the famous curse.

It was not until mid-day, when it was time to think of the departure for the honeymon, that the members of the two families thought of disturbing the couple.

But when the head of the family knocked at the door of the bridal chamber there was no response.

After a consultation the door was forced and the couple were found dead on the bed, with no clear indication of how they had met their death.

There are wiseacres who suggest that members of the rival families administered in the wine of the happy couple some potent local drug.

STOCK EXCHANGE DERBY DRAW

Favourite Horse Drawn By Ticket B431

In the presence of a large gathering of brokers the draw of the Bombay Stock Exchange Derby Sweep took place in the Exchange Hall, at 4 on Monday afternoon.

Scarlet Tiger drawn by ticket No. C 84

Lochiel drawn by ticket No. C 20

The first prize of about Rs. 20,000 will go to the lucky holder of the ticket of the winning Derby horse.

The favourite horse Mantoba was drawn by B 431 while the second favourite Hyperion was drawn by E 836.

The other results of the draw were:—

NAMES OF HORSES TICKET NO.

Hérinero B 488; Light Sussex E 657; Young Lover D 491; King Salmon A 773; Scarlet Tiger C 84; Solar Boy B 738; Interlace D 270; Caymanas E 541; Rodosto A 456; Felicitation B 322; Gino D 1053; Franz Hals D 186; Raymond E-868; Myosotis E 181; Statesman D 696; Madagascar B 760; Lovers' Walk C 581; Melfort C 37; Coroado A 969; Tuppence A 561; Blue Grass A 110; Thrapston B-790.

RODOSTO STRAINS A MUSCLE

Owner Decides To Scratch Him From The Derby

PARIS, May 28.

The decision to scratch Rodosto from the Derby was taken by his owner Princesse De Faucigny Lucinge before her trainer's departure for England this morning.

"There is nothing else to do," she said to Reuter. "For the Derby horse must not have the slightest thing wrong with him.

Rodosto is stiff and has strained a muscle. I don't know how badly. I shall have him brought back within a day or two and vetted at Chantilly.

It is a pity because it was the chance of a life time.

Rodosto's pace would have given him a great advantage, and I am sure he could have stood the course.—Reuter.

WHEN EUROPEANS WENT ABOUT IN EVE'S DRESS

A FEW CENTURIES AGO WHEN EUROPEANS WORE EVE'S DRESS AND CLEANED THEIR BODIES BY RUBBING THEM WITH MUD, INDIANS WERE USING PERFECTLY MADE SOAPS AND WERE WEARING CLOTHES OF SILK AND GOLD.

IMPOSSIBLE

EVEN FOR THE BEST SCIENTISTS OF EUROPE

TO MAKE SOAPS AS GOOD AS GODREJ'S AT GODREJ'S PRICES!!!

High class toilet soaps could be made cheaply only in India not in Europe. Toilet soaps are made either from animal fats or vegetable oils and they are both very dear in Europe. Good animal fats are used in Europe for edible purposes and most of the fats used in soap-making are obtained from the carcasses of dead animals and from slaughter house offal. For making cheap soaps for export fat is recovered even from human excreta.

It was said in the "Times of India" a few months ago that many medical men were of the opinion that cheap imported toilet articles were giving rise to skin diseases.

Many varieties of oils suitable for soap-making are produced largely in India and are very cheap.

GODREJ'S TOILET SOAPS Nos. 1 and 2

are better than all imported soaps and hundreds of doctors recommend them for keeping the skin in health.

GODREJ'S "TURKISH BATH" AND "BABY" SOAPS ARE AS GOOD AS THE BEST EVER MADE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD AND YET THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST EVER MADE EITHER IN INDIA OR ANYWHERE ELSE

Appreciative Testimonials have been received from Dr. Annie Besant, Poet Rabindranath Tagore, Sir Phiroz C. Sethna, Sir Pursbotamdas Thakurdas.

The well-known French Jeweller Mon. Joseph Vau. Pragg doing business in Bombay and Paris, says:

"My skin is very sensitive. I have used the best of European and American soaps but find Godrej's to be better than all those soaps and I AM TAKING GODREJ'S SOAPS WITH ME TO PARIS FOR USE WHILE IN EUROPE."

A GERMAN SKIN SPECIALIST WRITES TO SAY: "Soaps made of animal fats retard perspiration by clogging the pores of the skin. I am a constant user of your No. 1 vegetable soap which in my opinion must find universal recognition as a health and beauty soap."

SAYS MAJOR DICKINSON, GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL ANALYSER: "GODREJ'S SOAPS are perfect in all respects."

BEWARE!

Majority of soap-makers in India use ANIMAL FATS. All Toilet Soaps made by GODREJ SOAPS LIMITED are guaranteed free from all adulterants and made of PURE INDIAN VEGETABLE OILS.

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HOW POET BESEECHED MAHATMA

Expiation For His Countrymen's Sins Could Best Be Done By Patient Endeavour To Eradicate Evil He Pleaded

DARJEELING, May 27.

The following is the text of the two letters written by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore to Gandhiji appealing to the latter not to resort to the fast which he is now undergoing.

The first of these, which was despatched on May 9 reads:

Dear Mahatmaji,

Evidently the telegram which I sent to you some days ago has failed to reach its destination though it has appeared in some of the papers.

You must not blame me if I cannot feel a complete agreement with you at the immense responsibility you incur by the step you have taken. I have not before me the entire background of thoughts and facts against which should be placed your own judgment in order to understand its significance.

From the beginning of creation there continue things that are ugly and wrong—the negative factors of existence—and the ideals which are positive and eternal ever wait to be represented by messengers of truth who never have the right to leave the field of their work in despair or disgust because of the impurities and imperfections in their surroundings. It is a presumption on my part to remind you that when Lord Buddha woke up to the multitude of miseries from which the world suffers he strenuously went on preaching the path of liberation till the last day of his earthly career. Death, when it is physically or morally inevitable has to be bravely endured, but we have not the liberty to court it unless there is absolutely no other alternative for the expression of the ultimate purpose of life itself.

MAY BE, YOU ARE MISTAKEN

It is not unlikely that you are mistaken about the imperative necessity of your present vow, and when we realise that there is a grave risk of its fatal termination we shudder at the possibility of the tremendous mistake never having the opportunity of being rectified. I cannot help beseeching you not to offer such an ultimatum of mortification to God for his scheme of things and almost refuse the great gift of life with all its opportunities to held up till its last moment the ideal of perfection which justifies humanity.

However, I must confess that I have not the vision which you have before your mind nor can I fully realise the call which has come only to yourself and, therefore, whatever may happen I shall try to believe that you are right in your resolve and that my misgiving may be the outcome of a timidity of ignorance.

With love and reverence.

Yours,

Sd. Rabindranath Tagore.

2ND LETTER.

The second letter was written on May 11. It says:

Dear Mahatmaji,

I am trying clearly to find out the meaning of this last message of yours which is before the world to-day. In every important act of his life Buddha preached limitless love for all creatures. Christ said "Love thine enemies" and that teaching of his found its final expression in the words of forgiveness he uttered for those who killed him.

As far as I can understand, the fast that you have started carries in it the idea of expiation for the sins of your countrymen. But I ask to be excused when I say that the expiation can truly and heroically be done only by daily endeavours for the sake of these unfortunate beings who do not know what they do.

The fasting which has no direct action upon the conduct of misdoers and which may abruptly terminate one's power further to serve those who need help, cannot be universally accepted and, therefore, it is all the more unacceptable for any individual who has the responsibility to represent humanity.

LOGICAL CONSEQUENCE

The logical consequence of your example, if followed, will be an elimination of all noble souls from the world leaving the morally feeble and down trodden multitude to sink into the fathomless depth of ignorance and inequity. You have no right to say that this process of penance can only be efficacious through your own individual endeavour and for others it has no meaning. If that were true you ought to have performed it in absolute secrecy as a special mystic rite which only claims its one sacrifice beginning and ending in yourself. You ask others to actively devote their energy to extirpate the evil which smothers our national life and enjoin only upon yourself an extreme form of sacrifice which is of passive character.

For lesser men than yourself it opens up an easy and futile path of duty by urging them to take a plunge into a dark abyss of self mortification. You cannot blame them if they follow you in this special method of purification of their country, for all message must be universal in their application and, if not, they should never be expressed at all.

EARNEST APPEAL.

The suffering that has been caused to me by the vow you have taken has compelled me to write to you thus—for I cannot bear the sight of a sublimely noble career journeying towards a finality which, to my mind, lacks a perfectly satisfying justification. And once again I appeal to you for the sake of the dignity of our nation which is truly impersonated in you, and for the sake of the millions of my countrymen who need your living touch and help to desist from any act that you think is good only for you and not for the rest of humanity.

With deepest pain and love

Sd. Rabindranath Tagore."

SRINAGAR QUIET & CALM

Exaggerated Accounts Of Disturbance Contradicted

SRINAGAR, May 29.

Yesterday many exaggerated reports were received of looting and disturbances in the city. According to one report 17 shops had been looted at Rainwari in the city, but investigation proved that no shop had been looted. A certain amount of stone throwing was indulged in but no serious incident took place. Altogether 20 arrests have been made.

The situation remaind quiet last night and it was reported to be calm this morning.—A. P.

DR. BESANT'S FAILING HEALTH

MADRAS, May 29.

On enquiries made at Adyar regarding Dr. Besant's health, Mr. Jinarajadasa states that during the last two months her strength has slowly lessened. She is not confined to bed, but she moves about with less strength. Her heart functions normally and her pulse is good.

There are no symptoms of crisis except for gradual increasing of weakness.—A. P.

GOOD BYE WILSON !

Mr. G.S. WILSON, who was Commissioner of Police, Bombay during the Lathi Charge Regime, left for England on Saturday, on leave preparatory to retirement.

INDIAN NATIONAL AIRWAYS

Hoare Says Scheme For Training Indian Youths Is Not Under Consideration

LONDON, May 29.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Allan Reird (Conservative), drew attention to the accident in Walterganje and asked whether the machinery was foreign or British. Sir S. Hoare recounted the casualties and said that steps were being taken to warn other factories as regards this type of machinery, which was foreign. Mr. Tom Williams (Labourite) asked whether decision had yet been arrived at by the Government of India as regards the establishment of aeronautical college at Delhi for training Indian pilots for Karachi-Singapore services under the Indian National Airways scheme.

Sir S. Hoare replied: "According to my information no scheme for the establishment of aeronautical college has been submitted or is being considered by the Government of India."

Sir Walter Smiles (Conservative) urged a standard price for opium throughout India.

Sir S. Hoare said that the Government of India had been considering this possibility for some time and pointed out that local Government fixed the prices.—Reuter.

ALTERATIONS IN PROBABLES

LONDON, May 29.

The following are alterations in the Derby probables.

Statesman (Carslake);
Caymanas (Lane);
Madagascar (Bartlam);
Blue Grass (Fox)
Loves Walk (Childs);
Thrapston (Wells);
Melfort (Johnstone)
Coroado (McGuigan)
Tuppence (Harry Beasley)

Lochiel was scratched and Rodosto was taken to France this morning.—Reuter.

WOODIN NOT TO RESIGN.

NEW YORK, May 29.

Mr. Woodin, Secretary to the Treasury, has made a statement declaring, that he will not resign following disclosures in the Morgan trial.

He points out that transactions with the firm occurred before he took office and adds that he is quite ready to resign, if his continued presence was found to hinder the progress making for national betterment.—Reuter.

DTRBY TIPS

LONDON, May 29.

Although as a result of virtual scratching of Rodosto prices of favourites show a slight contraction, Derby still remains the most open problem for years. Going is likely to be hard, which favours Manitoba. Consequent on the scratching of Lochiel, Steve Donoghue is now engaged for Thrapston.

At the annual Press Club Derby lunch Lord Derby stated: "My horse Hyperion is in very best form and I cannot help feeling sanguine of at least place money on Wednesday." Lord Lonsdale stated: "I hope Woolavington's Manitoba wins. I feel convinced he is in best fettle."—Reuter.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA

Temple Thrown Open To Harijans In Response To Gandhiji's Call

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NAIROBI, May 29.

The successful conclusion of Gandhiji's fast lends added point to the occurrence in the Hindu temple here when untouchables for the first time in the East African history were allowed to enter. The temple doors, which had been locked by trustees, were opened to permit the wife of a highcaste Hindu to enter and immediately thereafter a large procession organised by the Kenya Gandhi Association arrived on the scene. The party included a large number of men and women untouchables who attended in response to the invitation to enter the temple. Majority of trustees favoured the innovation though some continued to oppose, and Mr. Untouchables entered without demonstration. Further step to carry out Gandhiji's wishes was taken by the Hindu Institution which organised a luncheon at which several Hindu leaders entertained a number of Untouchables.

LATEST BETTING

Manitoba Fancied By Punters

LONDON, May 29.

The following is Derby betting:

6/1 against Manitoba
21/2 Hyperion
100/9 Young Lover (taken and offered)
100/8 King Salmon offered (13/1 taken).
13/1 Scarlet Tiger offered (14-1 taken)
100/1 Light Sussex offered (100/6 taken).
...100/6 Felicitation offered (18/1 taken).
18/1 Happy Call (taken and offered)
18/1 Statesman (taken and offered)
28/1 Gino offered
33/1 Interlace (taken and offered)
33/1 Harinero offered (35/1 taken) ...
40/1 Melfor (taken and offered).
40/1 Caymanas offered (45/1 taken)
40/1 Raymond offered (45/1 taken).
45/1 Franz Hals
50/1 Madagascar (taken and offered),
50/1 Thrapston (taken and offered)
50/1 Myosotis offered (60/1 taken).
60/1 Lovers Walk (taken and offered)
61/1 Solar Boy offered (100/1 taken).
66/1 Blue Grass offered
125/1 Tuppence
150/ Coroado (taken and offered)—Reuter.

CALCUTTA DAILY FORFEITS RS. 100

CALCUTTA, May 29.

The Bengal Givernmnet has forfeited Rs. 100 out of Rs. 400 deposited as security by the "Vishwamitra", a Hindi nationalist daily, in connexion with the publication of an article on the 20th April, which is alleged to tend to incite or encourage the commission of offence involving violence.—A. P.

POONA MUSTERS STRONG

Prays For Recuperation Of Gandhiji's Health

(From Our Special Correspondent).

POONA, May 29.

Public prayers were offered this evening for the quick recovery of Gandhiji at a meeting held at Shivaji Mandir, Mr. Aney, the Acting Congress President, presiding. A procession was taken out from the local Depressed Classes Committee Office and it terminated at the meeting place. In spite of bad weather, there was a good gathering. After prayers, Syt. Rajagopalacharya speaking said, that it was not the time for making speeches. They must help Mahatmaji in his work for which he had fasted. He first tried to dissuade him from undertaking the fast, he said, but did not achieve success.

The Mahatma was bent on this Bhishma Pratigyan, and was face to face with death, and ultimately was successful. First the speaker thought that he would not be able to come out successful of the ordeal, but Gandhiji himself was sure of it. After going through the ordeal, to-day he has broken his fast to their extreme joy. This state of happiness and joy should be a continued one. They must treat Harijans better than what they had been doing hitherto. They should drive out the curse of untouchability.

ANEY'S EXHORTATION.

Mr. Aney also made a similar speech and asked all those present at the meeting to treat six crores of Harijans in a brotherly manner.

CALCUTTA, May 29.

Dinesh Majumdar, Nalini Das, Jagadananda Mookerjee, Narayandas Banerjee, his wife, Sushila Debi, Ratikanants Palit and Upendramohan Shah, who were arrested on the 22nd May were again remanded in police custody till the 5th June pending completion of enquiry.—A. P.

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BIHAR GOVT. ATTACKS NATIONALIST PRESS

Alleges Newspapers Justified Political, Murders And Urged Youths To Accept Call Of Revolution

"Bihar and Orissa in 1931-32," published under authority of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, contains the following observations about newspapers:—

The Congress neewspapers took their full share in the revival which followed the Delhi Agreement and the withdrawal of the Press Ordinance, and they continued throughout 1931 to nourish hatred of the Government and to educate the minds of their readers for war. For them no good could ever emanate from any Government policy and the conduct of officials was steadily vilified and misrepresented. Bhagat Singh and his associates were revered and their execution for murder was described as an outrage. Mr. Garlick's assassination had a sobering effect, but the newspapers soon returned to the old theme of justifying political murder and of urging the youth of the country to accept the call of revolution. The tone of this section of the Press was one of the biggest obstacles to the restoration of peaceful conditions promised by the settlement of Lord Irwin and Mr. Gandhi. The Government were accused of deliberately fostering communal riots and of violating the terms of the Settlement. It was made clear that in ratifying the Delhi Pact, the Congress at Karachi had not abated any part of its extreme demands and the British Government was advised to surrender. The "Searchlight" discovered in the proceedings of the second Round Table Conference the "sublime hypocrisy" of the British Government and regarded the Prime Minister's statement as a denial to India of her political freedom. Impatience was expressed at the appointment of committees to report on the extension of the franchise and financial arrangements under the new constitution. Muhammadan papers, which were generally opposed to the violent agitation of the Congress, feared that the Government would capitulate Hindu demands in the settlement of the communal problem and their alarm increased when the Congress Press condemned the Muslim agitation in the Kashmir State. In October, 1931, the Legislative Assembly passed a Press Act empowering the Government for one year to take measures against the publication of matter inciting to or encouraging murder or violence the Congress papers advertised the Act as an intolerable oppression, and they openly canvassed the resumption of Civil Disobedience. When this occurred early in 1932 the principal journals ceased publication on their being required to furnish security under the Act.

ALLEGATIONS.

In March 1931, the "Indian Nation" a moderate paper in the landlords' interest, which was printed at a very well-equipped Press commenced publication, but it was unfortunately unable to yield a return in any way proportionate to the heavy capital expenditure incurred and it was closed down early in 1932. This paper with other journals criticised the Indian Budget and was not satisfied with the retrenchment in Government expenditure which was made in the last months of 1931. Obvious of the slight incidence of land revenue in a permanently settled province, sections of the Press urged the Government to make remissions. Unfounded allegations and threats were made against the police and the action of the High Court in demanding future abstention from lawyers who had been convicted of offences arising from Civil Disobedience was described as vindictive. Oriya papers advocated and non-Oriya papers opposed the inclusion of the district of Singhbhum in the proposed province of Orissa. A section of the Oriya Press published defamatory statements about the administration of some of the Orissa States. Complaints against the local self-governing bodies and request for Government intervention were freely made.

GOVERNMENT ACCUSED

The papers were insistent that the Government should take over the control of the Bengal North-Western Railway whose lease was due to expire in 1932 and there was a strong opposition to the proposal that the Bihar and Orissa postal circle should be abolished. The Congress papers, confessing only cursory acquaintance with the document, condemned the report of the Royal Commission on Labour as a failure "to touch the fringe of the problem." Criticism of the co-operative movement though persistent, was unable to suggest helpful remedies. In foreign politics the treatment of Indians in South Africa called forth bitter comment and Mohammedan papers published reports of atrocities perpetrated on Muslims in the Italian colonies. The extremist Press accused the Government of deliberately encouraging anti-Indian feeling in Burma.

PLOT TO SEIZE AUSTRIA

German Nazis Sent As Hikers To Assist Their Comrades To Overthrow Govt.

"Silent penetration" of westtrn Austria by thousands of German Nazis, under the mask of hikers and tourists, is the reason for an official disclosure in Vienna of a plot for a coup d'etat in the Tyrol, says a Vienna message.

Boastful speeches by Tyrolean Nazi leaders are given as foundation for the statement.

The Austrian Government declares that it has the situation "well in hand," but, it has good grounds for fear.

Large detachments of Nazi storm troops have been concentrated within the last fortnight in Southern Germany near the Austrian frontier.

An even larger number of German Nazis have during the last few days undertaken what might be called an invasion of Austria as hikers and tourists.

They have crossed the Austrian frontier and are now living in the houses of Austrian Nazis in the Lyrol afound Salzburg.

Chancellor Dollfuss fears that these German Nazis have come to assist Austrian Nazis to overthrow his Government and to establish a Nazi Government, first in the Tyrol and later over the whole country by a march on Vienna.

For tactical reasons the Chancellor has chosen the present moment for an exposure of these Nazi plans.

He fears that he may be swept away by the Nazis unless he takes immediate action against them.

The Austrian Cabinet met and these three measures were discussed:—

The dissolution of the Nazi storm troops in Austria; the prohibition of Nazi uniforms, and a demand that all officials be made to swear an oath of anllegiance to the Austrian Government and to the independence of Austria.

Nazi officials who refuse to swear this oath are to be dismissed and rtplaced by Dollfuss supporters.

WHEN BARE BACK IS UNIFORM

Austrian Nazis Cannot Wear Any Uniform Without Inviting Trouble

What is a uniform? That is Vienna's greatest problem now that Chancellor Dollfuss has banned the brown shirt uniforms of the Nazis.

First the Nazis took to wearing white shirts with black neckties—but the police decided that that constituted a breach of the ban.

So the Nazis took off their shirts, but when the police saw too many bare shoulders in the streets, they decided that bare shoulders might also be considered as a uniform!

Some Nazis then attended a demonstration in top hats and old frock coats. Another breach, said the vigilant Austrian police.

And so the comedy goes on.

Another step in the Government campaign against the Nazis is the decision to make all Government officials swear an oath of obedience to the Government and the State.

A number of German Nazi leaders are coming to Vienna next week-end to assist the Austrian Nazis in their propaganda campaign.

They will include the chairman of the Prussian Diet, several Bavarian Ministers and possibly the Minister for Propaganda, Dr. Goebbels.

RUSSIA'S TRADE GOES TO ITALY

Mussolini has stepped in swiftly to take advantage of the British Government's trade embargo on Russia.

Agreements which considerably strengthen the existing commercial treaty between Italy and Russia were concluded and signed in Rome yesterday.

The Soviet Government has already placed orders in Italy for electrical goods such as dynamos cables and rollers and for motor cars and motor tractors.

Large orders have also been placed for special steel aeroplanes and railway engines.

The swiftness with which the agreements signed yesterday were concluded show that Signor Mussolini intended to lose no time after the British Government trade embargo in snapping up his share of Britain's export trade to Russia.

The new agreements embrace:

A tariff convention extending the application of the most favoured nation clauses (which were limited to a few commodities under the old convention) to all Russian exports; and

A grant to the Soviet Government credit for 200 million lire (about £3,000,000) for purchases in Italy during 1933.

After the signing Mussolini expressed his satisfaction at the conclusion of the negotiations and said that as a result of the new agreements relations between Italy and Russia would be greatly consolidated in future.

BOOKS RECEIVED

The New Background of Science, by Sir James Jeans. Cambridge University Press. (In U. S. A. and India: MacMillan & Co.) Price: 7s. 6d. net.

Love Calling, by Maurice Dekobra. T. Werner Leurie, Ltd., 24 and 26, Water Lane, London, E. C. 4. Price: 7s. 6d. net.

URDU.

Adab Val Dayen. Haji Mahammad Khalil Sahav Ansari. Sadar Daftar Riyasat, Jawra.

Nus Kha Zakat, by Moulvie Mahammad Jaffar Shah. Rafiqul Islam, Gulgaon.

"My Trip to the Happy Valley of Kashmir," by Manohardas Kaurmal. Price: As. 10; Published by The Imperial Stores, Kasur.

SUEZ STRANGLING EMPIRE SHIPPING

The Suez Canal is to-day the greatest barrier to Empire prosperity.

The British Treasury hinders efforts to persuade the Government to protest against the dues levied.

The Treasury reserves about £1300,000 a year as dividends onits £3,460,000 holding in the company.

More thar half of this is squeezed out of British shipping, which is still fighting to regain its feet.

The dues are so high that it is cheaper to go round the Cape, an additional 4,000 miles.

Other British ships travel to the Far East through the Panama Canal, where the rates are 20 per cent. cheaper.

More than half of the vessels using the canal are British. Only 6 per cent. are French.

But France holds the balance on the directorate, and British interests are ignored.

The company's profit is about £5,900,000 a year.

Most foreign ships are subsidised by their Governments for this passage.

Some British firms using the canal are little better than bankrupt.

Justice is not aways slow in the United States At Tuler, Texas, Eugene Sharp, a negro, was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to twenty-five years in prison on a charge of murder, in seven and a half minutes.

Mrs. Britton Hudson, of Market Overton, has a hot cross bun 133 years old. It was the first of a batch baked for Good Friday in 1800.

GUILTY LOVE ENDS IN SUICIDE PACT

A wife who ran away with another man—taking her husband's money—and who then carried out a suicide pact with her lover was blamed by the husband for his failure at the Tunbridge Wells Bankruptcy Court, Kent.

The husband, Arthur Fredrick Chappell, of Tunbridge Wells, a boarding-house keeper, said the affair cast a stigma on his business.

The couple committed suicide near Rye, Sussex, last October, and the vicar of Rye Harbour refused to bury them. They were eventually placed in the same grave at Tunbridge Wells.

Chappell said that among the money and valuables his wife took with her was property belonging to his boarders and gradually they left him.

The man with whom his wife went away was named Tabberer.

They took his car masqueraded as Mr. and Mrs. Chappell, and went to Torquay, where they took a house and ordered £200 of furniture in his name.

Chappell said he did not think that was delivered as it was then found the man was masquerading.

He paid all outstanding liabilities incurred by his wife and in the 18 months following her departure he was ill for 30 weeks.

Chappell said he had left London on medical advice as his wife went entirely blind. He had been advised to pander to her, and she liked to take control.

The hearing was adjourned for closing.

CAPTAINS CAN PREVENT UNFAIR TACTICS IN CRICKET

There Is No Need For The M. C. C. To Legislate On The Subject, Says A. E. R. Gilligan

May is here and anotser cricket season has begun and all's right with the worldAor would be if we left it to the cricketers.

It is true that the rumblings of a certain somewhat embittered controversy have not yet completely died away, but the best of friends fall out occasionally, and if recent untoward "incidents" do not make for the eventual good of the game I shall be greatly surprised, declares A. E. R. Gilligan, former captain of England and Sussex.

That much misused term "body-line bowling" has an unpleasant sound and recalls unpleasant associations but the fact that we approach this new season with it at the back of our minds is in itself a hopeful sign; for it means that we shall bring all our influence to bear upon the maintenance of the best traditions of the game and guard with the utmost vigilance its fair name.

It means, moreover, that we shall explore with an open mind—as far as possible, for cricketers are incorrigible conservatives in their attitude towards cricket—the avenues that may lead to brighter and better play.

The season opens, indeed, with three proposals for "improved" cricket. First of all there is the Australian Board of Control's suggestion that a new rule should be adopted, empowering the umpire to "no-ball" a bowler who is obviously trying to intimidate the batsman and if the bowler persists, to direct the captain to take him off.

But Rule 48 already empowers an umpire to call "no ball" if he is not satisfied of the "absolute fairness of the delivery of any ball." The Australian proposal, of course, goes further and deeper. It would, in my opinion, throw altogether too much responsibility on the umpire.

Questions of what might be called "sportsmanship" and "tactics" should be outside the scope of the umpire's rulings, and it is pretty evident that, during the recent controversy to which I have alluded, the umpires in Australia were most reluctant to step into the arena by using the powers they already possessed.

Moreover, it cannot be realised too clearly that although one of the functions of the M. C. C. is to formulate laws, it is not part of their job to legislate against unfair play, or sharp practice. The assumption—and the right assumption—is that cricketers may be relied on to abide by the laws and "play the game."

Really it is up to the captains. It is their business to see that cricket is played in accordance with the spirit of the game. No legislation is required.

Another suggestion that has been put forward, unofficially, is that not more than three fielders should be allowed on the leg side, thus reducing the menace of the "leg trap." But this surely is an absurdity. It is ridiculous to imagine that any captain would allow himself to be told, like a naughty boy, where, or where not, to place his men.

The third proposal would extend the operation of the lbw rule. This adopted, if the umpire decides that a ball pitching outside the off stump would, by breaking back, hit the wicket the batsman is lbw.

The idea was put forward some years ago by the Hon. R. H. Lyttelton, who has always argued that the lbw rule should be altered to give the bowler rather more assistance than he now gets. The batsman always gets the benefit of the doubt. Why should not the bowler have a turn?

Such a rule would, I believe, greatly improve the game. It would kill the "two-eyed stance," stop the continuous covering-up of the wicket by the batsman encourage the old off-drive, as well as bringing back that unplayable off-ball, discourage back play and slow batting, discourage back play slow batting, reduce big scores, and revive the golden days of Ranji.

What is body-line bowling but the fast bowlers' protest against the batsmen's determination to leave off-balls alone? If Larwood's exploits help to bring about this much-needed reform the Australian controversy will have served at least one good purpose.

What progress we make towards this improvement remains to be seen. Nor do we know if body-line bowling will be tried on English grounds this summer. If it is, it will certainly cause a lot of unpleasantness.

My advice to thos who profess to approve of body-line bowling is to go into the middle of the field and stand up to it for an over.

Of one thing I am sure: it will not be seen on the village green. During last month I met representatives of many clubs and village team and heard not one voice in support of it.

As for county cricket, well we shall see. As for international cricket—shall we try it against the West Indians? And if we do, what will be their answer? Will they consider themselves compelled to adopt the same tactics?

Of one thing I am certain; if body-line bowling is persisted in, another ten years will see the end of international cricket.

But there is no need to anticipate such a gloomy future; and one of the happier tasks this summer, in view of Hobbs's retirement after his long and glorious innings, is to discover a batsman who will open for England with Sutcliffe when the Australians visit us next year.

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A PAGE ABOUT HEALTH, DISEASE AND MEDICINE

BLOOD PRESSURE

Kaviraj Prescribes Remedies.

(By Kaviraj Iswar Chandra Sastri Kabisekar Sarvabhouma.)

Unnatural or excessive increase of the pressure of blood is called high blood pressure. This disease occurs generally in old age, not that it may not occur in youth or childhood. There is danger of attack from this disease for persons suffering from syphilis or indulging in intoxicants at any time for slight causes. Again blood-pressure is not a disease occurring by itself through disturbance of the blood, in many cases it is complicated directly or indirectly with other diseases. Some Western physicians say that short-necked persons have to fear most from this disease. It has indeed become easy now for Western Physicians to detect this disease with the help of new instruments. But it had been present all along and is so now, though the terrible and fatal nature of it has come to be recognised within a short time with the help of these new instruments. Experienced physician diagnosed this disease very easily by examination of pulse and do so now and a good physician does not consider it to be a fearful disease at all times.

CAUSES OF INCREASE.

Generally this increase is due to excessive labour mental and physical keeping late hours at night, taking too much or too little food or no food, too much exposure to the Sun or to the wind blowing from the east, long stay, in a closed place, constant use of the electric fan, excessive expenditure of semen, suppression of tendency for evacuation of urine and stool, faults in diet and mode of living etc. Sometimes some other disease may be its exiting cause. The air in the stomach mixed with bile and trying to ascend upwards gives rise to this disease.

General symptoms are flatulence, insufficiency of urine and stool, giddiness of head, loss of memory, trembling of the body, anger without sufficient cause, loss of appetite, insomnia, fainting, redness of the eyes etc. In an davanced stage it may lead even to paralysis. Summer, the rains and winter are the seasons when the disease gains in strength.

TREATMENT.

The most rational method of treatment from the first stage is to have such arrangement for medicine, diet and manner of living as will keep the wind.

It is found now-a-days that blood-pressure is treated without ever going through the read causes, by causing excessive evacuation of the bowels and letting out of blood and keeping the patient weak by fasting or low diet. This is the best treatment of blood-pressure according to the western physicians.

Indeed, nobody heard of so many persons dying of blood-pressure so long as there were not these instruments. If the pressure of blood and other symptoms diminish, no separate treatment may be said to be necessary. This (western) mode of treatment, though giving immediate results, is very injurious in the ned. This injudicious treatment causes loss of appetite through excessive evacuation of bowels and brings on dysentery and other complicated diseases, the body gradually becomes weak through fasting and loss of blood leading to decay and production of many disease, ultimately causing even death.

FASTING.

It is not good treatment to produce another disease in trying to cure one. The sages have said that that treatment is not good treatment which curing one disease produces another, but that is the correct treatment which cures one disease but does not give rise to another."

Charak and other writers have clearly stated that "Fasting should never be prescribed for the wind afflicted (hypochondrias), weak, infants, old, pregnant, hungry, thirsty or persons subject to delusion." It is to be regretted that many Kavirajes influenced by western ideas are causing ruin by these showy methods of excessiv sive purging, fasting loss of blood. They never think for a moment of the advice given by sages like Charaka and Susruta, whose books are acknowledged to be the authorities in teh science of medicine.

The first thing to be attended to is to maintain the strength of the patient.

DIET.

Before the use of the instrument for measuring blood-pressure experienced physicians prescribed medicine and diet for maintaining the strength of the patient, but owing to the modern barbarous method there is an increase of many diseases and premature death. I have already said that the patient suffering should be given very light easily digestible yet strength giving diet, which agrees with his wind. He should be given Dadkhani or very fine sun-dried rice, freshly-prepared butter, soup of Kal, Magur and other easily digestible fish, vegetable like Patal (Palbai) Mankachu green banana and Jhinga, etc. soup of unboiled Mung or Kulatha Kalai, Sushni and Brahmi Sak, Brinja l and other dishes prepared to suit his taste. For night he should be given milk, khai (pcffed rice), or Sati if rice does not suit him. The patient's bowels should be kept clear. If milk does not suit him he may take Dahi (curds) or Ghol (whey). This is nectar even for the healthy.

For keeping bowels clear there should be one or two motions only for the whole day. For this the patient may take powdered Harilaki Bohera and Amlaki mixed in equal proportions weighing 2 tolas in all, steeped in half powa of warm water at night, the strained liquid to be taken next morning. The patient will get great benefit if he takes in through the nose a quantity of this liquid every morning. The disturbed phlegm accumulated in the head comes out and the wind and bile of the body attain equilibrium. Good result is produced by taking every morning, the liquid of the three bitter fruits (Trifala) and in the afternoon juice of Satamuli and Bhumikusmanda one "bhori" each with a little sugar. Again if one "bhori" Mouri (Ani-seed) and big cardamon, four annas in weigh powdered and kept in one chatak of warm water in the morning and the strained liquid is drunk in the afternoon, the ascending wind, nausea and other symptoms are lessened.

DEFECTIVE MEMORY.

For defective memory, hoarseness of voice and for pains, use of Brahmi Sak (awo bhories) and seed (powdered) of Alkusi, one anna in weight mixed with a little sugar and milk, will give relief. For those suffering from diabetes and blood-pressure the juice of the stem (Thor) about 2 as. in weight will be efficacious. This is also the best medicine for biliary blood or vomitting of blood. For blood pressure accompanied by weakness of heart good result is obtained by boiling together in half seer warm water equal quantity of powdered Alkusi, Anantamul, bark of Arjuna, Bereia, Salpani, Haritaki of a total weight of 2 tolas, taking down the extract when reduced to half "poa" in weight, and mixed with a little sugar.

It is needless to say that the patient should put himself under the treatment of the physician in case of great advance of the disease and in complications. Wherever there is increase of the wind and the bile there will be increase in blood-pressure or the rate of the pulse. When the main disease is cured symptoms like increased pressure of blood will diminish and there is no necessity of separate treatment for that.—"Amrita Bazar Patrika."

HINTS FOR THE TABLE

How often have you been faced with the problem of providing something different for your dinner party? Why not make it something from 'Old England'—it is sure to appeal.

Wincarnis Wine Jelly, made from an old English recipe, contains the juice of real grapes. It is appetising and delicious, and so easily digested that even invalids can take it. Provide this fascinating sweet at your next dinner party—your friends will love it.

Messrs. Cama, Norton & Co., 23 Medows Street, Bombay, have a limited supply of samples. Please apply early for these.

Enabling The Blind To See

Soviet Surgeon Achieves Miracle By Transplanting Eye-Tissue

"Hopelessly Blind." These words of doom have been lifted from a fair prat of the Soviet Union's 238,000 sightless by the work of Professor W. P. Filatow of Odessa.

Where a complete leucoma, generally considered inoperable, cuts off light from a good eye, Professor Filatow has succeeded in giving normal sight, by cutting out the clouded part covering the pupil and putting in clear cornea, transplanted from another human eye. Of the blind in the country 115,000 suffer from leucoma, and part of these could be helped by the operation—not to mention those leucoma sufferers who are not wholly blind.

Professor Filatow's one fear in giving his interview seemed to be that someone might exaggerate his achievements, although he is one of two men in the world to do this operation on a large scale. He uses, with slight modifications, the methods Professor Elschnig of Prague, the first extensively successful pioneer in the field, who has made over 200 transplantations.

Earnest and direct, Professor Filatow told modestly of 14 clear corneas obtained among 97 eyes on which he has operated since he started in 1922. It was his sister, questioned later, who gave some inkling of the frigid laboratories, the broken water pipes, the general disorganization of that post-Civil War period through which the professor obstinately pursued science—and the difficulties which the orthodox placed in the way of his getting material.

GAVE REPORT IN MOSCOW.

For his report to specialists in Moscow, Professor Filatow brought four patients from Odessa. Adamchuk, who had a vision of 1/60 and was unfit for work, now has 7/10 and has been an active collective farmer for over two years. Ilino, a semi-bezprizorni (homeless waif), formerly illiterate and nearly helpless, got an improvement of vision from 3/60 to 7/10 in the right eye and from 5/60 to 7/10 in the left, and now reads and writes. Lisino's vision improved from 1/60 before the operation to 4/10. Boguta's vision rose from 1/120 to a little over 1/10, and she is able to work as a faint-sighted person.

After hearing the report, Moscow specialists insisted that Filatow should not go home without "transplanting this transplantation method"; so he showed them how with several operations at the Moscow eye hospital Feb. 4-6, with three in succession on the fifth.

The big, grave, clear-eyed doctor takes a tiny sharp instrument which he calls a trepan, and cuts a round piece (about 4.05 mm. in diameter) out of the center of the patient's cataract, where the pupil should be. Then he cuts a similar section four millimeters in diameter out of the cornea of a healthy eye, and sets it in the hole of the patient's cataract, binding it on firmly.

NINE MONTHS REQUIRED FOR TEST.

For nine months after, the transplanted piece has to fight for its life with the tissue of the leucoma. The struggle ends either with the clouding of the new place, or the restoration of its transparency. After nine months a compromise has been reached—from then on the piece stays as it is.

Where does Professor Filatow get the eye to cut from? There are cases of severe accidents in which the eye is severed. There are cases of blindness (due to a wound or glaucoma) where the eye continues to ache severely and must be removed like an abscessed tooth. Such were the sources for the grafting material in the 97 cases on which he reported. After being removed from the body an eye can be preserved some days at a temperature of five degrees (plus) centigrade. A French specialist has kept an eye fully preserved eight days.

Eight months ago Dr. Filatow also began to use eyes from corpses—of course, those free from any acute infection. His first such transplantation is still clear but can not be pronounced a success until after nine months. The eye was used 41 hours after death, although it was removed from the body a few hours after, as soon as hospital rules permitted. The cornea from one eye can be used for two or three operations—it is not essential that the piece be taken exactly from the center.

FILATOW

INFECTION DANGER LOW.

"Hard! Yes indeed," Professor Filatow said. "It only takes 20 minutes, but it's the hardest eye operation I know. Still, the danger of making the condition worse—that is, of completely ruining the eye through infection or hemorrhage—does not seem to be higher than in other operations of the eye—about three or four per cent."

Fourteen out of the 97 cornea pieces transplanted by Filatow remained clear. But were the others failures? Eight more remained semi-transparent, and the patients were pleased at the improvement which ranged from great sensitivity to light, to an addition of 1/20 to their vision.

On the other hand, a few of the pieces got a clear cornea failed to stay because of defects inside the eye. Among the 97 cases, 36 early cases were hopeless due to various complications (shrunk, whose success is among a selected group, amounts to about 22 per cent. Doctors to take such cases).

The best results with leucoma still containing remnants of cornea. Of Dr. Filatow's cases who had such remnants, and 38 of these succeeded, 54 per cent. had given among these 24, some after complications; excluding those having only the most favourable, it appears, said Dr. Filatow, that "the probability of success of transplantation, with a favourable leucoma, good technique and good material, is 75 per cent." Elschnig has actually achieved success in 65 to 70 per cent. of the leucomas which still had some cornea remnants.

SUGGESTS UNION-WIDE USE.

"All those suffering from leucoma should be studied in dispensaries throughout the Union," Dr. Filatow answer, "and operations offered first to those whose leucoma contain these remnants. The majority are probably not good subjects because of complications."

While the leucoma itself is unfavourable, Professor Filatow advocates a preparatory operation, cutting off only the upper layers of the leucoma and grafting on transparent cornea. This takes root easier than a deep piece and makes the ground more favourable for the final operation.—"Moscow Daily News."

PERFORMING THE OPERATION.

SUPPLYING VITAMIN D

New York Scientist's Experiments With Ultra-Violet Radiation On Milk Yield Good Results

There is good reason to believe that from 50 to 96 per cent of younger children suffer to some degree from rickets—the disease caused by lack of bone-hardening vitamin D. When it was discovered that poverty-stricken children of the tropics who play in the sun are less likely than city children to have bow-legs—one of the signs of rickets—it occured to Dr. Huldschinsky that the ultra-violet rays in sunlight must have some effect on bone formation. He proved his theory by some striking experiments with mercury-vapor lamps that emitted ultra-violet rays.

When Drs. Hess and Steenbock independently showed that foods which were not preventives of rickets could be made potent for that purpose merely by exposing them to ultra-violet rays, the case was complete. God-liver oil, for example, owes its vitamin content to the fact that fish devour seafood that has been irradiated by the sun. Milk is good because cows digest grass turned green by the sun.

Vitamins are affected by heat. Pasteurized and dried milk therefore lose some of their more valuable properties. For this reason babies fed on pasteurized milk are always given orange juice. It occurred to early investigators that if pasteurized or dried milk were subjected to ultra-violet radiation vitamins would be synthesized—especially the antirachitic vitamin D. The experiments were successful.

DR. SUPPLEE'S EXPERIMENTS.

Dr. G. C. Supplee, the director of an industrial laboratory at Bain-oridge, N.Y., where the manufacture of dried milk is scientifically controlled, has now reduced this discovery to commercial practice by standardizing the exposures. He and his associates found that the rays do not penetrate more than a fraction of an inch. Hence the milk is allowed to flow in a very thin layer in the beams of a carbon arc. Reflectors distribute the rays evenly, and at constantly changing angles. The total exposure does not exceed sixteen seconds—not enough to affect the milk chemically. Dr. Supplee has thus activated 5,000 quarts of milk an hour at a cost of one twenty-fifth of a cent to the quart.

Since it is important to know how intense the radiation is, Dr. Supplee makes exact measurements with a modified photo-electric cell. He uses the cell much as any dairy-man would use the thermometer, but in this case to control the temperature of the pasteurization.

The work of Dr. Supplee is important because it is now possible for manufacturers of dried milk and pasteurizers to sell a uniform product that will meet the standards set by physicians so far as its contents of vitamin D are concerned.—"New York Times."

Women's Health In India

Early Pregnancy And Poor Diet Are Main Causes Of Its Early Deterioration

In the course of a lecture recently delivered by him in Calcutta, Dr. R C Adhikary, MB, M RCP, TDD, sought to diagnose the causes of the phenomena noticed in most parts of India, namely that Indian women, even when comparatively healthy before their marriage, generally begin to fail in health, lose in weight and become poorer in blood after marriage. When pregnancy supervenes, their condition becomes more serious and after one childbirth, the young mother shows distinct change of feature. It is remarkable, said Dr. Adhikary, that even those who are better placed in life share the same common lot. Thus anaemia due to pregnancy has become an almost household condition in Bengal. So long as lactation continues, the condition becomes progresively worse.

PVOERTY OF BLOOD.

Dr. Adhicary emphasised that "the difference between blood and water is only in colour." Disastrous case are those in which conception takes place in quick succession and after the third child-birth, the mother becomes literally a physical wreck. Disturbances in digesion, slight rise of temperature, progressive loss of flesh generally simulate the conditions of tuberculosis which, not infrequently, manifests itself at the present time. It is true that formerly women of our country were not put under medical observation and we have better means of diagnosis at the present moment. But there seems to be no doubt that the incidence of tuberculosis is greater within the last fifteen years—almost coincident with the time when this fell disease of tuberculosis began to take heavy toll in the Gangetic plains. The causes he assigned for this ..... are (1) congenital poverty of blood, (2) inherited predis position to disease owing to lack of some vital salts in the system, (3) want of fresh air, sunlight, (4) want of space to move about (the condition is almost tragic in modern Calcutta) and (5) repeated child-birth (strain of pregnancy) and child-birth, drainage due to breast-feeding, defective diet in modern Bengali life. This last factor is least understood to-day, particularly in the case of a young mother where both quality and quantity of food-material have to be property balanced.

DIETETIC PROBLEM.

The speaker emphasised the necessity of reviewing the old dietetic problem of Bengal because he believed that the dietetic conditions of modern Bengal is fast changing through various places as the nation passes through many vicissitudes. The advice given by the ancients has been long forgotten, the race is unable to accommodate itself to the conditions of the West, above all, financial strain has been the plea with which the average man defends himself against the charge of colossal neglect shown to the women of the household. The time has not yet come when we can categorically lay rules of dietetics proper for a young expectatant mother or the new mother. There is no necessity of setting aside the fact that even the medical profession is not agreed on the subject. He felt not a little diffident to mention the ignorance on the part of the different sections of the medical profession in this country so far as the right dietetics was concerned.

The expectation of life in this country, continued Dr. Adhicary, has become alarmingly small within the last twenty years, both for men and women and if this be the position of Bengal mothers today, it is simple arithmetic to calculatt the longevity of the generation to come. It has been customary to compare the lot of a poor man with that of his rich neighbour, though after all it never pays to know that longevity has increased at least by twelve or thirteen years in colder countries since the last World War.

HOW CLOTHING AFFECTS THE BODY

The effect of clothing on the human body recently has been the subject of special study by Professor Leonard Hill, the noted English physiologist.

Primitive man used clothes primarily for display, since he was little concerned with keeping himself warm or protected against the elements, unless insects are included in the latter category. Human beings vary in their ability to stand exposure. Thus Channel swimmers spend 20 hours in the cold sea with only a wool bathing suit and a coat of grease, whereas a man who consulted Professor Hill wore a thick woollen vest, a woollen shirt, a woollen lined waistcoat, a cardigan a tweed suit and a woollen lined motor coat. Probably even with these he still complained of the cold.

The dress of woman has changed largely in recent years and has given much concern to physiologists. Professor Hill points out in the Scientific American that a civilized man when naked and quiet finds exposure to still air at 95 to 98 degrees Fahrenheit, not unbearably warm. 76 to 86 pleasant, 60 cold, and 40 to 50 very cold. For sedentary occupations he wants the atmosphere under his clothes to be 95, and only about 20 per cent of the body's surface to be exposed to the air.

On the other hand people used to being outdoors can stand much colder temperatures, and children [illegible] their garments from those accustomed to thin garments and bare knees as those in elementary schools in foreign districts who will wear as many as fourteen different garments, some of these served on for the Winter.

It may be taken for granted that in the majority of cases children are [illegible] overclothed, and as a result do not develop any resistance to exposure. On the other hand insufficient clothing for the child may lead to a prompt response with numerous illnes during infancy. Perhaps the question will never be settled until human beings have standardized clothing as they now standardize most other affairs in human life.

WAY TO KEEP FIT.

Sleep, Good Digestion And No Worry, Says Sir T. Oliver

Hope for the so-called "incurable" and for people with heart diseases was contained in the presidential address read by Sir Thomas Oliver, Professor of Medicine at the University of Durham and the College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne, at the meeting of the Institute of Hygiene in London.

"It has been too much the habit in the past for subjects of heart disease to proceed harbouring all the while the fear of sudden death," Sir Thomas declared, "notwithstanding experienced showing that cardiac patients live longer by leading as nearly as possible their normal life."

He told how 40 years ago he attended a man of 20 for rheumatic fever, leaving him with a seriously impaired heart. He recovered from the fever, married, had two children, amassed wealth, entered Parliament and died at 60.

Here is Sir Thomas's advice for keeping healthy: Sleep, good digestion, simple living and no worry and overwork.

Mr. Freeman Grow, grocer, of Goldendale, California, bought a cat to kill the rats that infested his shop. Next day he bought a dog. The rats had killed the cat.

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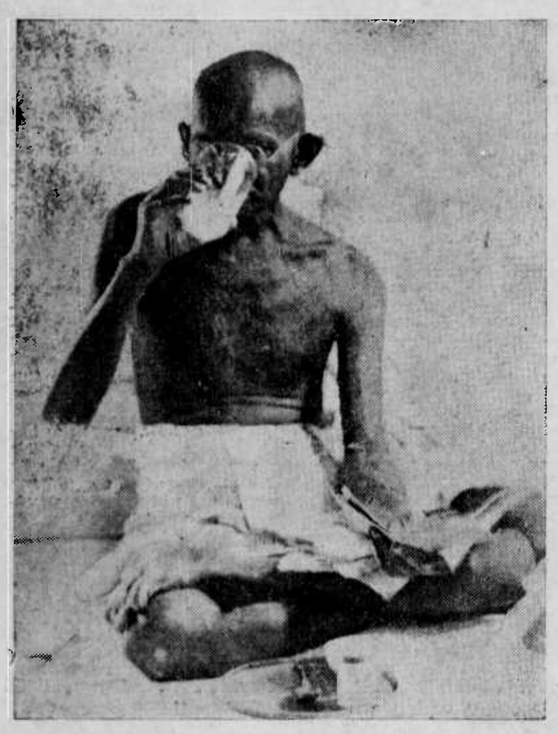
BOMBAY TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1933

GANDHIJI BREAKS HIS HISTORIC FAST

How Gandhiji Broke Fast



A Glass of Orange Juice

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.

TAGORE'S MESSAGE

DARJEELING, May 29

The following telegram has been sent to Mahatma Gandhi by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore:—

"Relieved from poignant anxiety. With thankful heart, we welcome this great day when from death's challenge you come out victorious to renew your fight against sacrilegious bigotry simulating piety, a moral degeneracy of the powerful."—A. P.

VALLABHAI'S CONGRATULATIONS

POONA, May 29.

Mr. Vallabhai Patel has written the following letter to the associates of Mahatma Gandhi:—

"How can I on this occasion of national rejoicing give you a full idea of the immense relief and joy of those of us, who have watched helplessly and patiently from within the walls day after day and hour after hour the terrible agony through which Bapu has passed these long, never-to-be-forgotten, twenty-one days. Indeed, God has been very merciful.

Allow me to congratulate you for playing your part so admirably in looking after him in every way. There were many who doubted the capacity of our people to manage it so well.

In fact it was openly suggested that he would be better looked after in jail but, thank God, you have disproved it so successfully."—A. P.

CROWDS GATHER AT PARNAKUTI

There is gaiety in Parnakuti while the inmates are busy preparing for the auspicious hour. The front of the Marble Palace is gaily decorated with flowers and plants. Gifts of flowers and fruits are pouring in, and what is more messages breathing love and joy.

A touching letter has been received from a labourer of Calcutta enclosing four quarter anna stamps with which he wants something to be brought for Mahatma when he breaks his fast. He states that since he heard about Mahatma's great penance he had been seriously thinking how he could express his admiration and love. Since he had nothing else to offer he sends four quarter anna stamps.

Visitors are slowly gathering outside the gates, anxious to have a darshan if possible or at least to hear the news of Mahatma's termination of the fast.

Once again Mrs. Sarojini Naidu fought the case of pressmen, and obtained permission from Mahatma himself to allow 15 pressmen to witness the solemn function.

Gandhiji spent a good night on Sunday, sleeping from 11 p.m. to 3 a.m. at a stretch. After drinking water and prayers he again went to sleep. At 7-30 a.m. Mr. Dinshaw Mehta helped Gandhiji to shave 21 days' growth on his beard.

It is stated that this morning Mahatmaji looked very cheerful and bright. Eighteen chapters of the Gita were read to him by Mr. Mahadev Desai.

Gandhiji will break silence at 11 a.m. to-day, and after prayers he will take half a glass of orange juice.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES

POONA, May 29.

Amidst impressive and solemn scenes at his bedside at Parnakuti, Mahatma Gandhi broke his 21 days fast (the second within seven months) at 12/20 p.m. to-day with half a class of orange juice, which was handed to him by Kasturba Gandhi.

The juice had been taken from an orange presented by a Harijan boy, who a few days back appeared before Gandhiji with tears in his eyes appealing to him to break the fast.

Gandhiji then assured him that he would survive the ordeal, and promised to break the fast with the orange presented by the beseeching Harijan youth.

A small but representative gathering was present during the function in which Harijans fittingly predominated. Impressive prayers selected from the scriptures of all the leading faiths in the country were uttered.

Mr. Mahadeo Desai recited Hindu hymns, followed by Doctor Ansari who recited selections from the Koran. Zoroastrian and Christian Scriptures came next.

Mahatma Gandhi lay peacefully on a couch, listening to the prayers with eyes closed, and keeping time to the solemn strains of the prayer by tapping with his fingers. Just before partaking of glass of orange juice which Kasturba held reverently in her hands at his beside, Gandhiji dictated a brief message to Mahadeo Desai urging the gathering to join in prayer at the time of his breaking the fast.—A. P.

SOLEMN SCENES AT PARNAKUTI

Kasturba Hands Glass Of Orange Juice

Before breaking his fast, Mahatma Gandhi dictated in slow tones a message in Gujerathi, praying to God for having helped him to successfully carry out the fast.

Within a minute or two, I am going to break my fast. In His name, and with faith in Him was it taken. In His name it terminates.

My faith is not less to-day but more. You will not expect me to make a speech. This occasion is for invoking His name and singing the Glory of God, that I may not forget the other friends who have poured forth their affection on me during these days of privilege and grace.

I cannot help refer to these because, this kind of service is part of God's mercy. I have nothing but thanks to give them.

I am glad the Harijans are present with us to-day. I do not know what God expects me to do. But whatever it may be, I know that he will give me strength for it."

VISITORS TURNED AWAY.

Since 11 this morning Mrs. Naidu had to send away about 200 visitors except those who could not be denied entrance.

Nearly a hundred people including 15 of the press were allowed inside the main Hall, where the frail and weak figure of Gandhiji was to be seen lying on the cot with closed eyes, surrounded by four of his faithful attendants.

At 11-30 the cot was slowly removed into the hall, when Gandhiji opened his eyes, folded his hands, bowed to those present. He affectionately eyed those assembled around him.

Karturba, handed the first glass of orange juice to Mahatma at 12-20 p.m. when the fast ended.

NEW CONGRESS SESSION

Move To Hold It In Bombay At Early Date

GOVERNMENT ALERT

If Civil Disobedience Is Revived Leaders Will Be Arrested

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, May 29.

I understand that a new session of the Congress is likely to be summoned at an early date. The choice of venue will be between Poona and Bombay, and the probability is that Bombay will be preferred to Poona for political reasons.

Nothing however is likely to happen for three weeks as Gandhiji must have enough time to regain his lost vitality.

The Government is watching the situation carefully, but if it finds that civil disobedience is to be revived, and Gandhiji is to restart the movement, then such Congress leaders as decide on this step, will be held up under the Ordinance and tried.

However hope is entertained here that such a situation will not develop.

MORE TEMPLES THROWN OPEN

Calcutta Celebrates Termination Of Gandhiji's Fast

CALCUTTA, May 29.

The concluding day of Gandhiji's fast was heralded by Prabhat Ferris who, singing devotional music, visited the localities inhabited mostly by "Untouchables."

Two more temples of the city were thrown open to the Harijans through whom sweets were distributed at noon.

A meeting is being held in the evening under the presidentship of Mrs. Urmila Devi at the foot of the Ochterlony Monument in the Maidan. There will be no speeches and the assembled men and women will be asked to offer the following prayers:—

LET PENANCE BEAR FRUIT.

"Oh Lord, you have helped Gandhiji successfully to pass through his ordeal, now make the penance he has undergone bear fruit. Efface any invidious distinction that is in us and make us realise that untouchability is a mortal sin and help us to get rid of it. Let Gandhiji's penance make us pure in spirit and truly religious. Let it make us full of truth and full of love. Lord, be merciful to us and grant Gandhiji a long life."—A. P.

LIKE GOD RESCUING ABRAHAM'S SON

God Be Thanked For This Crowning Mercy, Says Mr. Rajah

MADRAS, May 29

Mr. M. C. Rajah, M.L.A., a leader of the Depressed Classes, has sent the following telegram to Gandhiji:—

"God be thanked for this crowning mercy and deliverance. It is Heavenly Father's blessing on a faithful servant's self-sacrifice. It is like God rescuing Abraham's son from the Altar. May you live long to serve my people?"—A. P.

NAGPUR GIVES LEAD

Temple & Wells Thrown Open To Harijans

NAGPUR, May 29.

Amidst scenes of considerable enthusiam, and in the presence of a large gathering one Hanuman Temple, three wells and a Gymnasium were thrown open to Harijans yesterday in pursuance of the anti-untouchability campaign.—A. P.

RAJA DHANRAJGIRJI'S GIFT

POONA, May 29.

Raja Dhanrajgiriji of Hyderabad, Deccan, who has been very hospitable during all these 21 days in accommodating the doctors has written a very touching letter to Dr. Ansari, donating Rs. 2000 for such educational institutions for Harijans as Gandhiji himself may deem proper.

Raja Dhanrajgiriji concluding his letter says: "May he be long spared to guide the destiny of India with more strenuous efforts in this noble cause of untouchability which must be completely wiped out from Hindu society."—A. P.

NATION'S PRAYERS HEARD

Kasturbai's Message Of Thanks

Kasturba Gandhi in a message after Gandhiji broke his fast says: "I am deeply thankful for the successful termination of the fast. God has heard the prayers of the nation.

I am grateful, especially to my sisters, in India and abroad who joined with me in the continuous prayer.

While I rejoice to-day, it will be a greater joy if the Harijans are soon restored to a fuller life in Hindu society than is at present permitted to them."

An impressive scene was witnessed in the Marble Hall, when amids joy and happiness of every one present Mahatma Gandhi broke his 21 days fast, while slowly sipping two half glasses of orange juice prepared by Kasturba.

Tears of joy were seen in the eyes of most of those present, when witnessing the happy consummation of his self-inflicted penance.

Before breaking his fast Mahatma Gandhi dictated to Mahadeo Desai, in slow tones, a message in Gujerathi, thanking God for having helped him to carry out his fast.

NAGPUR PUBLIC OFFER PRAYERS

Sequel To Malaviyaji's Appeal

NAGPUR, May 29

In response to Pandit Malaviya's appeal, a mass public meeting was held and prayers were offered this morning thanking God for having spared Gandhiji's life and for the successful termination of his great fast to-day.

A public meeting will be convened in the evening when speakers will emphasise the imperative need for unity among the different sections of the Hindus.

Mr Navinchandra, a Congressmen, who has been on sympathetic fast with Gandhiji refuses to break it so long as the Gujarati community will not be materially furthering the Harijan uplift.—A.P.

Ansari's Appeal To Hindus

Remove Evils Of Untoucrability Root & Branch

Doctor Ansari in an interview with our representative said: "As Mahatma Gandhi's physician, friend and fellow worker, I deeply rejoice at the successful termination of his fast. I have felt confident from the beginning that he would achieve his purpose. Though older and weaker than in 1924 the present period of the fast has been comparatively uneventful. This is my opinion is as much due to his will power, as to his full and complete co-operation with his nurses and medical attendants.

It now remains with our fellow countrymen to remove root and branch the evils of untouchability and disunity, for which he has undergone this penance at the risk of his life."

Dr. Ansari who was confident from the beginning that Gandhiji would triumph.

GERMAN AIR WOMAN KILLED

Crash At Aleppo Ends Australian Flight

ALEPPO, May 28.

The German Airwoman Marga Vonetzdorf, who unexpectedly took off on May 27 from Berlin for Australia via Siam, crashed owing to a defective landing at 6/17 p.m. Marga was extricated safely but died later.—Reuter.

CAME IN SEARCH OF WORK

Arrested Bengalis Explain To Police

ALLAHABAD, May 29.

Two Bengalis said to hail from Faridpur in Bengal are reported to have been arrested yesterday by the Allahabad Police and their room in a house on Hewett Road was searched.

Some papers were removed and enquiries about them are being instituted.

Their story is that they came to Allahabad in search of work. A. P.

NAZIS GAIN POWER IN DANZIG

38 Seats Out Of A Total Of 72 Give Them Control Of Volkstag

DANZIG, May 28.

The Nazis, gaining 25 seats, secured control of the Volkstag with 38 out of a total of 72 seats.

The Social Democrats and Centrists have secured 13 seats and 10 respectively while the Communists, the Government Party and the Poles capture 5, 4 and 2 seats respectively.

There were no disturbances. —Reutur.

INCREASE IN RLY. EARNINGS

SIMLA, May 29.

Further improvement in Railway earnings was marked during the week ending on 20th May by about 14 lakhs.

Thus for the first seven weeks in the current financial year Railway earnings are 32 lakhs more than those during the corresponding period in the previous year.—A. P.

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